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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol XXXVIII No. 17 (Authorized as second class mail. Post Office Department, Ottawa.) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1956 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

AS OLD AS HE FEELS

One consequence of the fact that people are living longer is that we are by no means as sure as once we were that it is necessarily a good thing to terminate abruptly a man's working life in his middle sixties.

Sociologists, who not so long ago would have thrown up their hands in horror at the slightest suggestion that we should think in terms of lengthening the years of work rather than reducing them, are nowadays showing signs of a very different attitude. There is growing resistance to the arbitrary doctrine that, once he has reached a certain age—usually 65—a man should be compulsorily retired irrespective either of the state of his faculties or his own inclinations. The wheel has turned nearly full circle.

The results of various social studies of those who have retired or, more often, have been retired in recent years provide one explanation for this remarkable change in the trend of opinion. Many, apparently, are far from contented with their lot. "Distance doth lend enchantment to the view" and the goal of retirement on a tolerable pension which looks so attractive to the man in his forties or fifties frequently proves on achievement to be empty of the promise it held out for so long.

We have all, it would seem, underestimated the mental and physical effects of "putting out to grass" the still alert and vigorous man whose work has meant more to him than he, or anyone else, ever suspected. Release from the cares and responsibilities of his daily tasks is poor compensation for the loss of the companionship of fellow-workers and, even more important, his own feeling of being needed, of having value. Left to putter about a home and at the club, reduced to making a full-time occupation of his hobbies, his faculties may erode.

To imply that these are the reactions of every retired worker would be to overstate the case. They are common enough, however, to warrant serious thought, the more so since the number of Canadians now over 60 exceeds 2½ millions one in six of the population—and the proportion will undoubtedly continue to rise.

Apart although from psychological considerations, there is the waste involved to society in general and industry in particular in denying themselves the productive capacities, the knowledge and the experience of men who are willing and able to continue—or return to—work and are reported medically fit to do so. The suggestion that such empoyees should be retained on a part-time basis, as is done in some European countries, would seem to have much to commend it.

Whilst there are certainly obstacles to such an alternative to outright retirement, they are far from being insuperable and the advantages to all concerned, the individual, society and industry, merit serious consideration. The main thing is that we should get away from the idea that there is some immutable, if unwritten, law which decrees that a man of 65 or so must thereon be written-off as a productive worker.

The lives of some of the contemporary "greats" provide plenty of inspiration for the man who declines to write finis to an active life at 65. Churchill's "finest hour" did not come until he was 66 and the next 10 years were his most glorious. Schweitzer, Toscanni, Sibelius, Baruch, St. Laurent, Henry Kaiser, Augustus John, Generals Marshall and McArthur, to name but a few, are others who have proved since their 65th birthday that a man is only as old as he feels.

Statistics show that some 55 of every 100 Canadian households have a car.

Majestic Farrell-Lake Women's Institute

The April meeting of the M F L W I. was held at the home of Mrs. Frank DeMott on April 5th. The meeting opened with "O, Canada!" followed by the Creed. The minutes were read and approved, the financial report given and correspondence read.

The secretary stated that fire insurance on Springwater will be due for renewal in May.

Mrs. Buckley Limpert offered to look after subscriptions for the Western Producer, to take advantage of the paper's generous offer to the W.I.

It was decided to hold a tea at Springwater early in May, in conjunction with a demonstration by Canadian Utilities home service director.

Clean up day at Springwater was set for April 18th.

Mrs. Howard Hoover will do the knitting for the handicraft display at the conference, and Mrs A. Bolduc offered to make the crosstitch picture.

First of the regular monthly dances at Springwater will be on May 4th.

A quilting bee will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Bolduc on April 25th.

Convenors of standing committees reported as follows:—

SOCIAL SERVICE Mrs. G. Carson. Suggested that we plant trees at Springwater; the secretary to write away about trees.

CITIZENSHIP—Mrs. B. Limpert Ideas for a successful bazaar.

AGRICULTURE—Mrs. G. McKay Gardening.

HOME ECONOMICS—Mrs. F. DeMott. Baking Soda as a deodorizor.

EDUCATION—Mrs. M. Hewson. Teachers and parents attitude toward discipline.

Roll call was answered with an exchange of seeds and slips. There were 15 members and 1 visitor present.

The surprise parcel was won by Mrs F. DeMott.

The meeting closed with "God Save the Queen."

A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. W. Newman, Mrs. F. Godwin, and Mrs. F DeMott.

Farm Young People's Week

The Alberta Wheat Pool will again sponsor the attendance of 35 young people at Farm Young People's Week to be held at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, June 5-14. The Pool sponsors candidates from half of the Pool sub-districts each year, alternating between the even and the odd numbered sub-districts. This year only those young people whose homes are within the boundaries of the odd numbered Wheat Pool sub districts are eligible.

It is desirable that the candidates be within the ages of 19 and 26 years and have participated in local activities such as 4-H clubs, Junior F. U. A., community clubs, etc. Any farm organization operating wholly or mainly within the odd-numbered sub-districts can nominate one candidate. Selection will be made by a committee comprised of an official of the Department of Extension, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and a representative of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Alberta Wheat Pool will pay the return transportation of each of the 35 successful candidates and will contribute $15 to each toward the cost of room and board while at the university.

Nomination forms are available from Wheat Pool elevator agents. These should be completed and returned to the head office in Calgary not later than May 7.

Despite expansion of Canadian manufacturing, only 40 per cent of Canadian exports are fully or chiefly manufactured goods while raw materials and partly manufactured goods make up 60 per cent, exactly the same proportions as in the 1935 39 period.

—Quick Canadian Facts

Alberta Safety Council

Traffic accidents took 16 lives in Alberta during March, all of which with the exception of two in Edmonton and two in Calgary were at rural points and were reported by R.C M P., according to a summary released by the Alberta Safety Council.

While fatalities during March were four more than in the same month last year, the total death toll for the three months since January 1 is 34, a decrease of 10 from the comparable period last year.

The aggregate number of persons injured in traffic accidents for the three months is 739, as against 883 a year ago.

While fatalities and persons injured have decreased in the first quarter of the year, the cumulative total of accidents increased from 4,420 to 4,674.

For March alone, Edmonton was the only major city in Alberta which showed an increase in motor accidents, reporting 525 while it had 410 in the same month last year.

Calgary on the other hand dropped from 295 to 260, Lethbridge from 51 to 45, and Medicine Hat from 29 to 22. While Jasper Place rose from 12 to 14, other towns reported 20 against 29 a year ago.

The summary reveals that the increase in Edmonton was responsible for the higher provincial accident total last month. There would have been a decrease if the provincial trend had been followed in Edmonton.

In the aggregate, March came up with a total of 1,483 accidents while the total for the same month of 1955 was 1426.

Despite the increase in accidents, the monthly report disclosed a reduction in the number of persons injured, dropping from 260 to 223.

Again Edmonton topped the cities in this category, having 89 while the same month of last year showed 64, Calgary reported 42 an increase of one, Lethbridge had six which was an increase of three while Medicine Hat dropped from five to four. There was one in Jasper Place, an increase of one, and other towns reported two, unchanged from a year ago. At rural points there was a drop from 143 to 79.

While the all over picture shows some improvement, Safety Council officials are planning to maintain intensive campaigns and educational work on a broad scale again this year.

SEED RESERVE

The time to think of a seed reserve is now. Good quality grain is available in quantity, advises Robert L. Pharis, Alberta's Supervisor of Crop Improvement. Mr Pharis points out, "We need only recall the poor crop of 1954 and the seed shortage in the spring of 1955 to be reminded of the importance of a farm held seed reserve."

The wise operator will hold over sufficient seed to meet his major seeding requirements for one or two years. In this manner, payment of premium prices for poor quality seed in years of scarcity can be avoided. The superior crop that is produced from good quality seed is also an important consideration.

Mr. Pharis advises that sound, weathertight storage that can be easily cleaned should be provided for seed storage.

Danish Butter

Denmark feels that the prospects for her dairy industry are bright. Danish butter reached a postwar high of 54 cents (equivalent) per pound on the British market late in 1955. This price will not likely be maintained but the demand for butter is strong in Britain, Denmark's chief market. She has been unable to fill all requests from France and Germany and has been forced to turn down orders from Eastern Europe.

Canadian defence expenditures run close to $2,000,000,000 a year.

Safety In 4-H Work

One of the more important papers presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of 4-H Clubs in Saskatoon was the report of the 4-H Safety committee. This committee was named by the Council last November to study farm and home safety and to recommend ways in which it could be further emphasized in 4-H club work. Members of the committee were J. C. Bremner, of Fredericton, chairman; F. E Wolff, Toronto; and Rupert Ramsay, Saskatoon.

From its study the committee found that throughout Canada there is an urgent need for organized education and leadership in farm safety. Further, that while many 4 H clubs are now including safety in their regular club activities, the absence of statistics and material on which to base a program has been a limiting factor.

In concluding its report the committee stated that greater participation of 4 H clubs would be effective in stimulating an overall farm safety program and recommended the following for Council consideration:

1. That the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs recognize the need for the incorporation of safety training in our 4 H club program.
2. That the Council prepare, or foster the preparation of, a publication on safety which could be used as a guide for 4-H leaders in implementing a course of study for all 4-H members.
3. That recognition on a provincial basis be implemented for worthy achievement by 4 H clubs, members and leaders, in the study and promotion of farm and home safety.

In accepting the report it was approved by the new Board of Directors that the Council render full co-operation in the application of the recommendations.

Uses of fine paper made in Canadian mills cover a wide range, such as catalogues, blotters, drinking cups, wall papers ticker tape, blue prints, stock certificates and even currency.

NAME AND ADDRESS

If you have not received the publications you requested from the Alberta Department of Agriculture you probably forgot to provide your name and address. Department officials have pointed out that requests for publications come in each week without directions for mailing.

Publications are available upon request in all phases of Agriculture—livestock, field crops, poultry, dairying, horticulture, nutrition and home design. Specialists in each field have compiled the material and the Department of Agriculture presents it in booklet form.

When you write for your publications be sure to print both your name and address clearly.

Iron Curtain Wheat Purchase

Canadian agreements with Communist countries for the sale of wheat now account for over 80 million bushels worth more than $120 million. The deals are briefly as follows:

Poland—12,800,000 bushels. The agreement was negotiated last year but most of the orders have been placed in recent weeks.

Russia — Between 14,687,00 and 18,371,000 bushels (purchases expected to be at maximum) this year. Total for the three years at least 44 million bushels.

Czechoslovakia—11,010,000 bushels at a cost of about $14 million.

Hungary—5,500,000 bushs. worth $6 to $7 million.

East Germany — Over 2 million bushels worth more than $3 million.

Deals with East Germany and Russia were on a cash basis; while those with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been financed through the Exports Credits Insurance Corporation.

Bicycle production in Canada reached a ten-year low in 1954, while imports of bicycles reached an all-time high. Production dropped to 71,580 from 101,490 in 1953, while imports rose to 91,382 from 68,124.

—Quick Canadian Facts

CHICHO VALLE

Chicho Valle brings you music from Latin America twice a week via the CBC radio networks. Himself a Cuban, he leads a 12 piece orchestra in his own authentic arrangements. Behind him is Danny Bernl with one of the more unusual instruments they use in the group—a gourd. Shaped like a limp bowling pin, it is hollow and hard, and is played by running a pencil or comb along its ridged side.

"Dollars and Sense"

If you send cash through the mails,

you run a real risk of losing it. For your own peace of mind, it's far wiser to send money orders. The small amount a money order costs, assures you that your money will be safe and sound. No one can receive the cash except the person to whom you send the money order. Next time you want to send money, whether $5.00 or $500.00, call in on us for a money order or bank draft. This takes only a few minutes to arrange. It's one of the many helpful banking services we provide.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NW-206

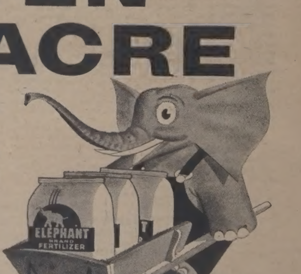
DELIA BRANCH—W. H. GAETZ, Manager.

how to FATTEN AN ACRE

Feed it with Elephant Brand fertilizer . . . and watch it grow! Elephant Brand high analysis fertilizers supply your land with the plant food it needs . . . used in recommended quantities you can get enough nitrogen and phosphorous to increase your yield up to ten extra bushels to the acre!

See your Elephant Brand agent—ask him about the *right* fertilizer for your farm!

Ammonium Phosphate......11-48-0
Ammonium Phosphate-Sulphate.....16-20-0
Ammonium Nitrate-Phosphate........27-14-0
Ammonium Sulphate.........21-0-0
Nitraprills (Ammonium Nitrate)....33.5-0-0
Complete Fertilizer........10-32-10



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AGENTS

C-3

GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

Wm. Gibson, Delia.   T. O. Martin, Byemoor.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product climbed to the record figure of $26.6 billion last year, up from $24.1 billion for 1954; in the last 1955 quarter was running at a rate of $27.4 billion. Over half of the year's $2.5 billion rise was due to increases in consumer spending (up $1.0 billion) and in residential construction (up $0.3 billion). Merchandise exports, government expenditures, plant and equipment outlays, larger grain crop, inventory accumulation were other expansionary factors. Net national income in 1955 was about 11 percent above 1954.

International Trade: Canada's international transactions in goods and services resulted in an increased current account deficit of $665 million last year, up $234 million from $431 million in 1954. The deficit on commodity trade made up $198 million of the increase, but three-fourths of the total deficit was on account of travel, freight and shipping, interest and dividends, and other transactions . . . Security trading between Canada and other countries set a new record last year with a turnover of $2,300 million . . . Foreign commodity trade moved upward in January, exports rising 18 percent and imports 32 percent over a year earlier.

Prices: Consumer price indexes declined in nine of 10 regional cities during January, mainly under the influence of lower food prices . . . Index of farm prices of agricultural products was lower in January than December.

Food: March 1 returns show larger stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and skim-milk powder, ice cream and poultry meat than a year earlier; smaller of cheddar cheese and storage eggs . . . February output of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, ice cream, concentrated milk and margarine products was larger than last year . . . Sea-fish catch in January was up in quantity and value.

Merchandising: Chain store sales were nearly 7 percent greater in January this year, all but two of 11 types enjoying increases . . . Department store sales continued to advance in the week ending March 3 . . . Passenger car sales were down in number from 1955 in January, but dealers sold more commercial vehicles.

Transportation: Railway car loadings in February were nearly 20 percent greater than a year ago; for the two months this year rose nearly 16 percent . . . Urban transit systems last year carried 4 percent less passengers than in 1954.

Over-protection not good for granny

The older person is not necessarily a less capable individual because he has lived longer than many of his family. Most of these senior citizens are quite capable mentally even if not quite so strong physically. Therefore, they should be allowed to make decisions for themselves. If they live with other members of the family, they shouldn't be coddled and fussed over—they would probably prefer to have small responsibilities around the home, if they are normally healthy.

CUCKOO

The chirping of cuckoos interrupted proceedings at the London airport customs department. They came from three parcels brought in from Germany by a passenger. Each contained a cuckoo clock.

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

SAP'S RUNNING—The best maple syrup comes with clean up-to-date equipment, frequent collection of the sap to prevent fermentation, and rapid boiling-down. Here is the first operation—boring the hole in the tree trunk to a depth of about 1½ inches. The sap-spout or spile is driven into the hole and the bucket is hung on the spout. The bucket lid is an aid to cleanliness. Sap run depends on the weather; frosty nights and sunny days are excellent. Weather naturally influences the total value of the crop which in a good year will be as high as $12 million. The average is $8 million.

GARDEN NOTES—

Bigger lots give gardener greater scope for displays

Most of the new house-building has been on much bigger lots, giving the gardener an opportunity to have real displays of some of the gorgeous, showy flowers that the plant breeders have brought to perfection in recent years. For such situations, very large beds, solidly planted with petunias, zinnias, spider plants, cosmos or dozens of other annuals, are most suitable. Virtually all of these things are easily grown either from seed directly sown outdoors or transplanted from beds specially prepared and sown just as soon as the weather has turned warm and there is little danger of any more frost.

Summer cottages, too, can have these large massed beds of flowers simply by planting a few packets of seeds in shallow flats and later taking the same to the cottage and transplanting them into permanent quarters.

There is nothing more striking in the larger gardens, or along the driveway leading to cottage or home than these big beds of flowers either in solid colors of one variety, or of mixtures of various flowers of approximately the same height. In these larger beds we space fairly well to permit easy and early cultivation and we do not try to rush the season.

What we are aiming at is a big splash of color and a garden, which after the first few cultivations will practically look after itself. Solid beds of zinnias, marigolds, petunias, nasturtiums, are particularly effective and we can use either single varieties or mixtures of about the same mature height. This massed planting of flowers, is also a good idea to use in between newly planted shrubbery which will not require full room for a year or two.

Spread them out

There is no reason at all why the vegetable garden should not be producing abundantly from early June right through until hard frost in the fall. The main thing is to spread out the planting. Instead of sowing the whole packet of carrots or beets or beans at one time, we put in a third of the supply a little earlier than usual, another third about the regular time and then save a third for from two to three weeks later than normal.

To further spread the harvest, experienced gardeners will often use early, medium and late varieties of the same vegetable, so that there is always something just reaching the peak of tender quality. One of the greatest mistakes any home gardener can make is to sow the whole vegetable plot on the first fine afternoon. If he does he will have more than he can eat for a few weeks then a regular famine.

Short cuts

The experienced gardener uses all sorts of tricks for getting ahead of his neighbors. He doesn't, of course, risk all his seed or plants this way, but just a few for extra early results. For example in the vegetable garden he may make a few small hills, a foot or so in diameter of very rich soil. In these he will plant a few melon or cucumber seeds, a few early type tomatoes and other things. The rich, open soil will attract lots of sun and to increase the heat and protect from late frosts one may cover with panes of glass, or special waxed paper or plastic covers which act as miniature greenhouses. To further speed growth along, one waters well and adds a bit of quick acting fertilizer.

Another short cut is possible by using plants that have been well started in a greenhouse or hot bed or even in flats in some sunny window. This is a regular practice, of course, with many things like petunias, asters, tomatoes and cabbage. But one can also extend it to almost anything in the vegetable line for extra early production. Some people plant a few melon seeds in an egg shell filled with fine soil or a berry box, then when the weather turns warm plant the whole thing outside.

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERF

Ray Henberry was walking down the Rue de Rivoli in Paris with a friend when a taxi driver sounded his squeaky little horn. The friend jumped as though a round of buckshot just had caught him in the sit-spot. Noting Henberry's surprise, he explained, "My wife ran away with a French auto man two years ago. Every time I hear one of those horns blow I'm afraid he's bringing her back."

* * *

We're looking forward to the picnic season. It makes us appreciate the long winter months when you can eat indoors.

* * *

An all-day sucker is a fellow who believes every commercial he hears on the radio.

* * *

A party of hunters finally talked their faithful cook, old Mose, into going with them while they tracked down a huge grizzly. "All right, I'll go," he conceded reluctantly, "but if you gets wrestling with that bear, and you looks 'round and don't see nobody—that's me."

* * *

A minister, lecturing to his Sunday school class on the necessity for keeping the body just as clean as the mind, held up a bar of soap to emphasize his point. "Oh, oh!" whispered one disillusioned young student. "Here comes the commercial!"

Toppers meet in Vancouver

About 250 delegates from all parts of the continent are expected to assemble in Vancouver July 18 for a three-day convention of the American affiliation of tall clubs.

Composed of 28 clubs—26 in the United States and two in Canada—the association will meet for the first time in Canada. Members range in height from five feet, 11 inches upward for women and six feet, two inches for men.

Although it is expected that problems of the tall, such as berths in trains and so on, will be given an airing, the program will be largely devoted to social activities.

Host is the Vancouver Tip Topper Club which has 75 active members with the giant-sized Leavy twins, Jack and Leo, jointly holding the presidential office.

CLIPPED BIRD

The New Zealand kiwi, a flightless bird, has the shortest wing spread of any bird in proportion to body size. 3187

Early grazing on the range

OTTAWA.—Original vegetation on fields at the Range Experiment Substation, Canada Department of Agriculture, Stavely, Alberta, has decreased considerably due to heavy early spring grazing.

Palatable native forage species, particularly grasses, are weakened by over-grazing and are replaced by undesirable weedy types. These changes mean lower weaning weights of calves and poor condition of cows.

Like humans, plants require food, but unlike humans, they are able to manufacture food through the action of sunlight on the green leaves. In grasses most of this manufactured food is used in growth and any surplus is stored in the roots. At certain seasons, especially during early spring, more food is used up than is being manufactured because of the small amount of green leafage available at the time.

Food reserves tend to remain low until about heading stage and then are rapidly built up for the remainder of the season. Heavy spring grazing forces the plants to use large amounts of stored food. This cropping also sets the grass plants back thus delaying maturity, which means they do not begin storing food until late in the season.

If this practice is continued plants may be killed out completely in the spring at the Range Substation. Rough fescue, Idaho fescue, and Parry's oatgrass have decreased in abundance. Wheat grasses which spread by creeping roots have increased.

Annual average weaning weights of calves for a three year period, on the heavily spring-grazed field was 338 pounds. On the moderately grazed field the average weaning weight was 414 pounds. The average annual gain in weight of cows for the same period was 110 pounds on the heavily spring-grazed field and 186 pounds on the moderately grazed field.

New program for square dancers

A new Saskatchewan produced radio program "Square Dance Note Book" will be aired over most Saskatchewan radio stations commencing 21 and 22 of March.

Square Dance Note Book features the latest recordings — as they are released—of six major recording companies — Hoedown, MacGreagor, Old Timer, Sets-In-Order, Western Jubilee, Windsor—interspersed with up-to-the-minute information and notes from the Square Dancing world, such as: where and when Saskatchewan Square Dance Clubs meet, location and date of Square Dance festivals in the province, itinerary of visiting callers, location and date of Square Dance Camps in Canada and the United States.

Noreen Wilson, long time Square Dance enthusiast who has helped in the formation of numerous square dance clubs, and has assisted in instructing various groups will M.C. the program. Noreen has recently returned from Sets-In-Order Institute at Asilomar, California, where she gained valuable insight into the latest square dancing trends which she will pass on to her listening audience.

The tremendous growth and interest in Square Dancing in Canada and the United States, with a corresponding popularity in Saskatchewan, plus the cultural aspect in this form of recreation, in which young and old alike participate—has prompted Saskatchewan Power Corporation to sponsor this new, interesting, informative, and entertaining half-hour program.

Saskatchewan Power Corporation invites and would appreciate Square Dance Clubs to forward information on the location and dates of any events they are planning, so that they may be aired. Also, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation will endeavour to give square dancing information to all enthusiasts, whether they be experienced, or just beginning.

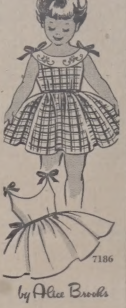
WOMAN CHASER

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Wales.—A pet white ram called Wimberry is causing a problem here. Although he is bottle-fed and beloved by children who ride on his back, he chases women shoppers, steals from shopping baskets and sleeps in doorways.

The Pattern Shop

SO-O-O PRETTY

Scooped-neck pinafore or party dress



Cool scooped-neck pinafore becomes a party-pretty dress — by adding the separate collar! She'll love this versatile new style, you will too—it's sew-very-easy!

Pattern 7186: Children's Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 included. Pattern, embroidery transfer, directions.

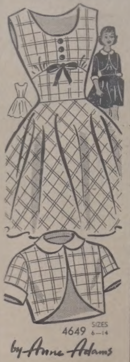
To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto

Order our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs—knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

Fashions

Young ensemble



She'll love the scooped-neck dress with its "grownup" Empire styling; add the little bolero to complete the smart ensemble! Perfect fashions for a gay plaid cotton, crisp pique; or a fine linen for her "Sunday" outfit!

Pattern 4649: Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 dress and bolero take 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

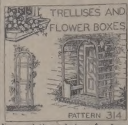
Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly size, Name, Address and Style number and send orders to:

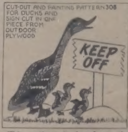
Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto

MAKE THESE

Trellises and flower boxes; sign for lawn

Trellises may be used in various ways to add charm to the house exterior. The above sketch is an example. Across the end of a porch to give privacy or to soften the corner of a garage, a door or window are other uses. The pattern shows views of four styles of trellises and three designs for flower boxes. As tracing patterns are required only for the shaped parts space has been found on the pattern for directions to make the door-side seats and an interesting garden gate that is easy to make. The pattern is rich in detail for the "do-it-yourself" builder. Price of pattern 314 is 35c.




CUT-OUT AND PAINTING PATTERN 308 FOR DUCKS AND SIGN CUT IN ONE PIECE FROM OUTDOOR PLYWOOD
KEEP OFF

This pattern is taped on the wood and the saw lines for cutting out the blank figures are traced. To get the alert expressions which make this group so attractive the exact shape and position of each spot of color is also traced. This method is to make sure of a realistic effect in the finished project. This will appeal to anyone who likes to work with color and watch the plain wood come to life as each color is added. When making these figures in quantity a silk-screen printing frame saves time in decorating. Pattern 400 shows how to make frame and directions for use. Numbers 308 and 400 are 35c each. Both are included in the Lawn and Garden Figures Packet at $1.50 postpaid.

Address order to:
Home Workshop Pattern Service,
Department P.P.L.,
4433 West Fifth Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Largest trout ever caught now at museum

RECORD LAKE TROUT

REGINA. — The largest lake trout ever taken in North America now is on display in the lower gallery of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Robert W. Nero, assistant director of the museum, said that the trout, which weighed 80 pounds, eight ounces, measured 49 inches in length and had a girth of 40 inches, was estimated by size to be between 50 and 60 years old.

The giant trout, a female of the Cristivomer namaycush species, was taken by employees of the commercial fishing company McGinnis Products Ltd., of Edmonton, in a gill net in Lake Athabasca on September 11, 1955.

Dr. Nero said the life-like reproduction was made from a rubber mold which was prepared shortly after the frozen fish arrived at the museum.

He explained that museum technicians no longer attempt to preserve and mount the actual skin, since it usually suffers some distortion due to drying and shrinkage. The painted plaster cast is an exact duplicate of the actual specimen.

The display highlights the record trout and also shows a gill net similar to the one in which the fish was caught. Pertinent information concerning lake trout and the fishing industry in general is attractively presented.

'Shorty' doesn't mind ribbing

Edward ("Shorty") Erber, 62, of Charlevoix, Michigan, believes he may be the shortest dogcatcher in the country.

Erber is only four feet, nine inches tall and was known as the shortest man in the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. He was named Charlevoix County's humane officer recently when the department was organized.

"People still like to kid me," Erber said. "When I call at a house to pick up a stray dog, they ask me such things as:

" 'Are you going to ride it back? Where's your saddle? What do you do when you run into a dog bigger than you are."

"I've found only one dog in the six months I've had this job that was bigger than me," Erber said. "I guess he was part St. Bernard and part horse. He could have scalped me without stooping."

Erber said he doesn't mind the ribbing.

"My lack of height is what gave me a bit of fame," he said. "I didn't get any medals during the war. Everyone overlooked the fighting I did, but they sure kidded me enough about my height."

A FAMILY OF PAIN

Arthritis is not one single disease but a group of the rheumatic diseases characterized by inflammation of the joints. More than 200 varieties have been classified, including sciatica, neuritis, lumbago and muscular rheumatism, as well as the arthritic conditions. Each case requires individual expert diagnosis and modern medical treatment.

This store sells its goods for good deeds

A store that sells things for good deeds instead of money opened recently under the sponsorship of the Old Town-Chicago Boys Clubs with about 1,000 neighborhood boys as members.

If a boy wants to buy a pair of gym shoes, for instance, he may pile up credit tokens in a variety of ways—by washing floors, emptying waste baskets, running errands, aiding in the city's current cleanup campaign, or even by improving his grades at school.

The credits will buy goods ranging from bicycles to cans of pork and beans.

"There are a lot of poor kids in our neighborhood," said Vince Giesler, club director. "Instead of just giving the stuff away, we're making them work for it. Nothing destroys the dignity of a boy so much as to accept handouts."

David X. Meyers, garage owner and chairman of the board of the club, said merchandise for the store was donated by local businessmen.

Escaped bull prances about shop window

A Brahma bull escaped from a truck en route to the slaughterhouse recently and ended up in the show window of a downtown dress shop in Baton Rouge, La.

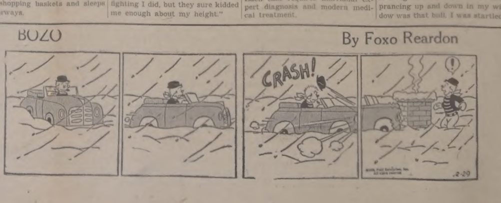
The bull terrorized women and knocked over dress racks before it was subdued by a husky policeman, 210-pound J. L. Ott.

Ott grabbed the bull by the tail and rode the bellowing beast to the floor while a laughing crowd gaped through the show window.

Shop owner Mrs. Blanche Elizey did not know there was a bull in her shop until she returned from running an errand "and there prancing up and down in my window was that bull. I was startled."

BOZO

By Foxo Reardon



Scientific study proves ball lightning indulges in strange, harmless, caperings

The spherical phenomenon known as ball lightning has often invited mythological explanation. Even today, when it is no longer interpreted as a ghost or as a token of the gods, the reports of eye-witnesses tend to have legendary features, says an article written by Walter Theimer for the government of West Germany Bulletin.

NAMED TO RED FEATHER CAMPAIGN POST — Leon Mayrand, Canadian diplomat with service in London, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow has been appointed Canadian Ambassador in Madrid, the External Affairs Department announced recently. Mr. Mayrand, who once served on the editorial staff of La Patrie, succeeds Lt.-Gen. Maurice Pope who is retiring from the diplomatic service. Mr. Mayrand, 51, joined the service in 1934. He was named Canadian commissioner on the International Supervisory Commission for Laos, Indo-China, two years ago.

At Munich's Technical University a comprehensive scientific study of the phenomenon was recently undertaken by a research worker, the late Dr. Nauer, and it would seem that the mystery of ball lightning is now explained, after having baffled generations of physicists.

If ball lightning is a ghost it is certainly not a wicked one, but rather a harmless Poltergeist which rarely if ever causes any damage or injury.

It indulges in strange caperings, though. Sometimes it is merely the size of an egg, but sometimes it forms a brilliant ball up to 60 feet in diameter. Even a larger ball lightning may contract in front of a keyhole, shrink to a fraction of its former volume and worm its way through the hole, only to grow to its former size again on the other side and to continue its journey as a fat ball.

Lightning-conductors are of no interest to a ball lightning; it is not attracted by earthed metal. If it bumps against a wall, it rebounds like a rubber ball. Sometimes it exists only for a second or less, but sometimes it may bounce or roll around for minutes.

This freak of nature has produced curious incidents.

Dr. Nauer registered the case of a woman at Augsburg who had the shock of her life when suddenly a ball lightning 20 inches in diameter rolled over her feet, not faster than a playing ball. The strange thing exploded shortly afterwards, producing a bang and a column of fire. The woman was not injured, nor was any damage done. The fiery ball was not very warm; this curiously low temperature has been reported in most other cases also.

Electrical tension accompanying the stroke if any is normally very low. High-tension wires, however, are popular meeting places for ball lightnings which fairly often appear in their neighborhood. A telephone worker told Dr. Nauer of his experience during a sudden thunderstorm which caught him on the top of a telephone pole. He observed a beautiful ball lightning rolling slowly to and fro underneath the nearby high-tension wires. After a minute or so the apparition vanished.

In Berlin a ball lightning rolling peacefully along a road was passed over by two motor cars in succession, neither the ball lightning nor the cars suffering any damage. Nor did anything happen to the people in the cars. The brilliant ball kept rolling on without any visible change, and vanished after a few seconds.

A ball lightning is highly luminous. Observers describe it as a glassy, transparent, misty sphere. It usually has a sharp, stifling smell. There is rarely any noise associated with it. At the place of its disappearance a brown vapor is sometimes left, and this has in an earlier age supported the theory that the devil must have vanished there. The brown vapors are probably oxides of nitrogen.

A ball lightning does not take the shortest path to the earth, as an ordinary lightning does, but may choose quite unusual routes.

Diffusion combustion

A modern explanation of the phenomenon of ball lightning starts from the assumption that it is the result of "diffusion combustion" of small quantities of gas in the air. Dr. Nauer's studies and experiments seem decisively to back this theory. It explains practically all the phenomena associated with ball lightning.

Dr. Nauer mixed ordinary air in a glass tube with a small percentage of inflammable gas, in one instance with four to nine percent of hydrogen. When he sparked the tube a luminous gas ball was formed near the sparking electrode and began to wander along the tube. The tube was warmed very little; it was possible to put in a finger and touch the gas ball which was only moderately warm.

The luminous clouds were in most cases pear-shaped or drop-like rather than strictly spherical. Their velocity varied a great deal, from one foot to 30 feet per second. While travelling they often changed their shape. They grew or shrank—and sometimes they passed through small openings. The keyhole phenomenon observed with ball lightning was experimentally reproduced. The luminous cloud slims rapidly, passes through the opening, and returns to its previous shape.

If a certain small percentage of gas is present in air the gas will burn within some distance from the initial spark or lightning. The resulting gas mass moves along, and as it passes through the length of the tube it takes up further small quantities of gas at its outer boundary face by way of diffusion. This maintains the temperature of combustion. The luminous cloud is constantly refuelled during its journey, so to speak.

So the luminescence of the ball is not due to any electrical processes as in a "true" lightning but is simply caused by burning gas. Electricity only provides the initial spark kindling the gas. Ball lightning, then, is gas-light rather than electric light.

In nature the inflammable gas causing the phenomenon is usually natural gas issuing from the ground, and occasionally some marsh gas.

Fantastic discoveries could come from leap into space

Man is beginning his grandest adventure—his leap into space. For space is the new frontier. From space could come perhaps the most fantastic discoveries and rewards of any human exploration, according to an Associated Press story.

First there will be baby man-made moons, whirling high around the earth. Something human hands made . . . seeing and feeling the mysteries of the cold black ocean of space where no human has ever been . . . and calling back, by radio, to report its discoveries.

Some will see these moons, bright pinpoints flashing through the skies.

How and when will the earth satellites come, what will they be like, what will they learn? Is there a time-table for them, or for trips by the first human astronauts into space?

Satellite program

Here are some answers, from Dr. Homer Newell Jr., Dr. Joseph Kaplan and Hugh Odishaw, members of the technical panel for the earth satellite program.

The United States will build and launch 10 or more of the baby moons. It is not expected that all will be successful.

The size, weight and shape of the satellites are still being decided. Probably they will weigh from 25 to 50 pounds. They likely will be mostly spherical, about basketball size.

Inside will be packed the delicate eyes, ears and hands of electronic equipment and devices to test and sense and measure the challenging events of space.

A combination of three separate rockets will carry each satellite into its merry-go-round path.

A 40-foot-long Viking-type rocket, pointed up at a slight angle, will give the baby moon its first thrust, carrying it 100 miles or higher. When spent, this rocket will fall away, parachuting to earth. A 20-foot Aerobee-type rocket will take over, shooting the satellite still higher at an even sharper angle, to heights of 200 miles or more.

As this second rocket is automatically detached, a third rocket, carrying the baby moon in its nose, will fire off. It will kick the satellite sidewise into an orbit around the earth.

This last rocket must fling the satellite away at a speed of about five miles a second, or 18,000 m.p.h. For speed is the secret of why the satellite will stay up.

With just the right speed, the baby moon can counteract the pull of gravity to stay in an orbit or pathway around the earth—just as the real moon does. It will circle just like a rubber ball attached to a string, swung around your head. The string keeps the ball from flying away. Gravity will keep the baby moon from wandering out into space.

Through careful calculations, each satellite can be set to circle at different heights and different orbits, for different kinds of scientific explorations and sensings of space. Some probably will be set swung at a 200 mile height, others perhaps higher.

At 200 miles, in a circular orbit, the little moon would make a complete journey around our globe every 90 minutes. It would stay up for two weeks, perhaps a month, before the drag from the incredibly thin upper atmosphere brought it wheeling down in flaming death into our lower, denser air. It would finally burn up like a brilliant shooting star, leaving, probably, a handful of dust that will fall harmlessly to earth.

You will probably be able to see one or more of the little moons with your naked eye—if you have advance notice of where and when to look. They will be most visible low against a dark sky in the evening or shortly after sunrise. Seeming like a faint star, the satellite would pass from sight in a few minutes.

The satellites will rise to challenge space during the International Geophysical Year from mid-1957 to January, 1958. A guess is the first firings will come in the latter half of 1957.

The earth satellite program is just one phase of the IGY, in which scientists from 40 nations will co-operate in multitudinous studies to learn more about the world we live in.

On The Side: By E. V. Durling

What article do women lose most? Answer is, umbrellas. Records of "lost and found" departments reveal women lose 10 times as many umbrellas as men. Women try to think of too many things at the same time. That's why they are always forgetting some of their possessions. Females should have their umbrellas attached to a belt. There is on the market a combination belt and umbrella holder. The umbrella fits into a scabbard like a sword.

How pancakes got glamour

Crepes suzette were originated by Prosper Montagne, then chef at the Cafe de Paris, Monte Carlo. They were first concocted for King Edward VII of England.

Preferred cosmetics to scapel

The shape of the nose is a major factor in feminine facial beauty. A nose alteration has transformed many plain women into glamorous beauties. However, the operation is dangerous. So much so that Sir Archibald McIndoe, considered the world's greatest plastic surgeon, has repeatedly refused to operate on his daughter's nose. Even when she asked him to give her a nose alteration as a wedding present he declined. Instead he gave her a make-up box.

Green hat means a tender heart

A color psychologist says women who have a liking for the shade of green usually make excellent wives. That they are easy to get along with, understanding and very tolerant. This brings to mind Katherine Cornell's first stage hit, namely, "The Girl In The Green Hat". The heroine of that play always wore a green hat when in the mood for love. The publicity given to this made young women who had a fondness for green hats very self-conscious when wearing them. They also came in for a bit of ribbing. So the popularity for green hats faded away and has never been revived.

Statistics prove . . .

Of all amateur sport participants, fishermen buy the most equipment . . . Safety experts say the records reveal that automobile driving is four times as dangerous at night as in the daytime . . . If you have something to memorize the best time to do it is just before going to bed.

Foot care

Swelling of the feet may be a symptom of several diseases, including heart or kidney trouble. It may also have a simple mechanical cause, such as long standing or walking in tight hose or unsuitable shoes. Relief from the discomfort may be obtained by soaking the feet in hot water, finishing with alternate plunges into hot then cold water. Rest by lying with the feet propped higher than the head. If the swelling is persistent, it is advisable to have medical advice.

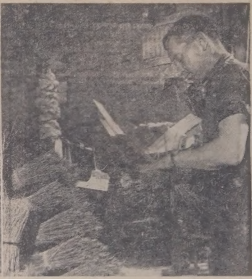
The filbert nut is the fruit of the hazel tree.

Broom $16 million Canadian industry

Probably the most familiar of all household objects, the lowly broom has a long history dating back to primitive man. Missionaries and traders from earliest times discovered natives sweeping their huts with twigs tied to a stock by a piece of bark. From this early beginning the making of brooms has evolved into a manufacturing process that today, in Canada, involves the skills of thousands of workers in factories, forest and farm. Despite the popularity of the modern vacuum cleaner, the production of brooms is a $16.5 million industry, with 92 Canadian factories engaged in turning out everything from children's miniature sweepers to the specialized curling broom.

National Film Board Photos by Jean Gainfort Merrill

Broom corn is graded according to quality and length of fibre by a workman in a Norwich, Ontario, broom factory. Choicest quality is made into house brooms; heavier, coarser fibres find their way into warehouse brooms. This factory, largest in the British Empire, makes every type, from children's miniatures to curling brooms.



Broom fibres are fed into machine which wire-winds them onto broom handle. Five different lengths of broom corn fibres are required; outer edges take longer fibres, with shorter lengths fed next to handle. Final touch is added by a workman who folds in a strip of velveteen or coloured metal to cover stub ends.

B.C. fir and Quebec maple wood go into making of broom handles. Handles must be straight, free of blemishes, tough and without splinters. Wood is kiln dried and sanded. Here, machine operator sends broom handles through apparatus which automatically applies clear, quick-drying lacquer.

Racks of brooms are shown being brought to stitching room, where intricate machines sew 40 brooms per hour. Giant needles are automatically thrust through corn to bind the fibres tightly with coloured twine. When a broom has been stitched securely into shape, a toothed machine strips it of faulty and loose fibres

.:. World Happenings In Pictures .:.

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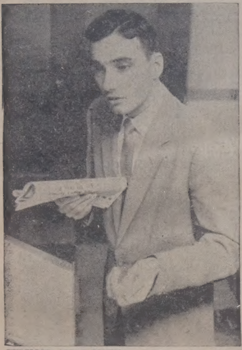


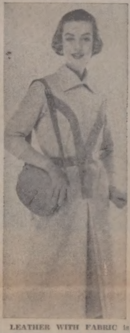
EXPELLED AFTER RIOTING — Leonard Wilson, 20-year-old University of Alabama sophomore from Selma, Ala., who has been expelled from the university in action stemming from student rioting against Autherine Lucy, the school's first Negro student. Wilson, a heated advocate of segregation, is shown as he spoke before the university students last month.

MOMENT IN TIME — Momentous fly-past by British Gloster Meteor F.R.-9 jets fails to disturb the monumental calm of Egypt's ages-old pyramids. Jet's fleeting shadow across the timeless desert marks the departure of Britain's last operational jet squadron to leave Egypt under terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Suez Canal Zone Bases Agreement. Squadron is now based at Malta.

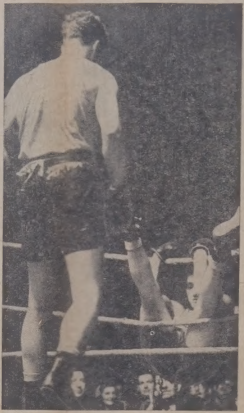
MODEL'S MODEL—That's the phrase which describes Pat Patterson. She is one of several models who fashioned grown-up versions of doll clothing at the opening of the annual Toy Fair in New York City. Dolly and her model are both wearing old-fashioned gowns of pale pink chiffon.

NOW AIN'T THAT JUST DUCKY? Our plush drake quips as his girlfriend gets her bonnet straightened by a young miss. The fine feathered friends were just in time for the Easter season. Both are of rayon plush with soft plastic faces, however, in this case it's the male who does the talking. He's rigged up with a Swiss music box which can be wound to play a gay seasonal tune.

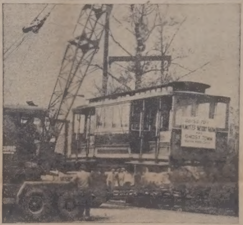
NOTHING NEW—Harried road commisioners of today can gain rock-bottom comfort from this picture. Some togaed official of Caesar Augustus was in all probability reviled for this rutted paving. Deep-worn by chariot wheels, it was uncovered at the Porta Maggiore in Rome.



LEATHER WITH FABRIC is used by Hermes of Paris for this spectator-sports frock of fine, off-white wool jersey. An applied V of dark brown suede is met at the waist with matching laced belt.



• **RINGSIDE SEAT—THE HARD WAY**—A few more inches and Pete Hurley would have joined the spectators. This Welsh rare bit was served up at Cardiff, Wales after Rufus Prince belted his foe.



VALHALLA—Retirement is literally "the berries" for this venerable cable car, veteran of service on San Francisco's world famous cable-car system. Together with several of its sisters, the car will rattle and clang along a route serving Knott's Berry Farm, where mementoes of the traditional west compete with berry products for attention at Buena Park, Calif.

PRINCESS MARGARET RECEIVES BOUQUET—Princess Margaret gets a bouquet from Rosemary Bondfield, 15, at the Cafe de Paris, London. Watching is Lady Mountbatten. Rosemary is a cadet of the Twickenham Cadet Nursing Division and has been awarded a special service shield for 200 hours of volunteer duty. The Princess attended a party in aid of the St. John Ambulance Brigade at the cafe. She is commandant-in-chief, ambulance and nursing cadets of the brigade. Lady Mountbatten is superintendent-in-chief.

GLACIAL GONDOLIERI—Taximen, whose vehicles are sleighs, pole their fares across frozen Lake Koenigsee in the Berchtesgaden Alps in Germany. Puzzle: did some frigid Alpineer spend a winter in Venice long ago and bring back with him the art of the Venetian gondolier? Or did an inventive Venetian introduce the practice upon emigration to Germany?

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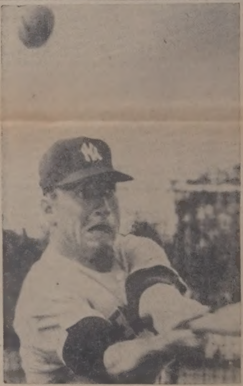
IN HOLIDAY MOOD — The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alexandra of Kent, prepares to board a plane at London airport for a flight to Corsica. Snow and cold greeted the Queen as she arrived aboard the Royal yacht Britania, and joined the Duke of Edinburgh for a 10-day vacation.



WHERE DID IT GO?—New York Yanks' Mickey Mantle shows power he puts in his swing as he comes around after fouling off pitch during batting practice at spring camp at St. Petersburg, Florida.

GAME GOES TO THE DOGS—Boxer pup, mascot of a Kansas University fraternity, puts the bite on a Colorado practice ball and brings a Kansas-Colorado game to a temporary halt at Lawrence, Kan. Colorado forward Mel Coffman barks "go away" signals at the pup. Colorado wound up as the 54-44 underdog after play was resumed.

Funny and Otherwise

◆ ◆ ◆

"See that big fellow over there?" said Jones to his friend at the bar. "He was a famous shark fisherman. His specialty was sticking his right arm into the shark's mouth to remove the hook. The oldtimers used to call him 'Fearless'!"

"Used to? What do they call him now?"

"Lefty!"

* * * *

It was one of those association-of-ideas Army tests where the examining officer makes a common-place gesture and asks the recruit to fire back at him the first thought it provoked. On this occasion he waved a handkerchief.

First two men gave the formal reply: "Waving goodbye, sir." But the third offered the startling retort: "Women, sir."

"Women!" echoed the officer. "What is there about waving a handkerchief that could possibly make you think of women?"

Replied the recruit blandly: "I'm always thinking of women, sir.'

* * * *

He: "Tell me those three words I love to hear."

She: "O million dollars."

* * * *

"Mama, may I go out and play?"

"What? With those holes in your socks?"

"No, with the kids across the street."

* * * *

The little man was applying to the court for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

"Can you give the court an illustration of the alleged cruelty?" asked the judge.

"Well, the other night I dreamt I won $150,000 in a football pool, and the following morning my wife nearly killed me for not rushing out of the house and putting it into the bank before I woke up.

Inside details on Queen's hats

PARIS.—For you, ladies—inside details on the Queen's hats, by her milliner, Madame Claude St. Cyr, of Paris.

Several times a year Madame goes over to Buckingham Palace—she was just back when interviewed.

The Queen, it seems, just can't choose any hat she pleases like you and Hedda Hopper. She has to wear her hair longer than she'd like because of the crown and tiaras she has to put on for state occasions. And the latest rage in Paris-down-to-the-eyebrow hats are out. The Queen has to let her face be seen in public—the folks in the street expect it of her.

Duke has no say

Does the Duke of Edinburgh have any say in what the Queen shall wear?

"No, certainly not," says Madame. "When the Queen tries on her hats it's a very private affair—just herself, me and her personal maid."

Madame St. Cyr has one regret. Women all over the world would cheerfully hock all their husbands' pay cheques for a chance to wear her hats. But her 10-year-old daughter Christine can have all this for free. Madame designs special models for her. And does Christine wear them. Like most 10-year-olds—she does not, if she can get out of it.

Experiments indicate only animal fat among fatty foods injurious to heart

Scientists studying the role of diet in heart disease at the University of Capetown, South Africa, medical school believe that vegetable oil is beneficial and fish oil is even better, according to a recent story by Astley Hawkins of Reuters News Agency.

THE LONELY RACE — Alone save for a few newsmen and police, Wes Santee is shown as he warmed up for a meet at Madison Square Garden while his suspension by the AAU ran the gantlet of the courts. Even if America's greatest miler is declared to be a Simon-pure amateur, Amateur Athletic Union's lifetime ban on him for allegedly accepting excessive expense money may stick with the International Olympic Committee. Such action would bar him from participation in the Olympic Summer Games at Melbourne, Australia.

Evidence of a link between fatty foods and heart disease already has been found by research workers in various parts of the world, but the experiments carried out here indicate that only animal fat is harmful.

A survey made by the clinical nutrition research unit at the medical school of the frequency of heart disease among the different race groups in South Africa showed that the incidence of the disease is highest among Europeans, less frequent among the colored (mixed-blood) people and rare among Africans.

The incidence corresponded directly with the animal fat consumption of the different groups.

Research findings

One widely-held theory about the causes of heart disease is that excess fat in the blood tends to collect on the walls of arteries and obstruct the blood flow.

After completing its survey into the racial groups, the Capetown unit investigated the difference in the effect of animal and vegetable fats. Using volunteers, the research workers found that only animal fat raised the fat level in the blood.

Then they discovered that vegetable oils appear to have a counteracting effect on the animal fat diet. When a volunteer was fed on boiled or poached eggs, his blood fat level went up, as expected, because of the animal fat in the eggs. But when the egg was fried in certain vegetable oils, such as sunflower oil, the blood fat level came down again.

This was followed by a second discovery—that fish were even more effective in keeping down the amount of harmful fat in the blood. Pilchard oil was used in the experiments, but apparently other fish oils are similar.

Support of this theory concerning the dietary value of fish may be found in the fact that the Japanese, a fish-eating people, have a long life span. Also, on the Baltic coast of Finland, where the diet is largely fish, there is less heart disease than in the areas of the country which border Sweden, where meat is the main food.

The general conclusion to be drawn from these experiments, says Dr. Bronte Stewart, a physician who took a leading part in this research, seems to be the usual story of man's diet being unbalanced by over-interference with nature.

In all the technologically advanced countries, cattle are scientifically fattened to make them tender for eating and poultry are fed concentrated foods to provide more eggs for the people. Man is consequently eating more animal fats than he used to.

Vegetable fats are often treated by hydrogenation to make them more attractive and palatable, but this treatment changes the nature of the fat so that it loses its possible protective action.

In making bread and wheat cereals, the germ oil often is removed to make the products look attractive. Vegetable oils refined in this way, instead of being eaten, go to industry to be used in the production of paint and plastics.

The habit of a fish course in meals, too, is less common than it used to be.

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of the Canadian Amateur Sport and Physical Fitness Development Service)

By Lloyd Percival

Don't waste the off-season

Most hockey and basketball players are getting ready to pack up their gear for another season. How many of them realize just how much they can improve their skills by taking part in the right kinds of activities during the summer and fall?

Proper off-season sports can help develop the same muscles and types of co-ordination and movement that you use in hockey and basketball. They'll also be a conditioner that can help you go through next season with greater power and stamina. You will be able to get into condition quicker and you'll tire less easily during the season.

The best off-season activity for the budding basketball or hockey star is track and field—especially the short sprints and the broad jump. These events develop that all-important leg drive. Such events as the half mile and mile help improve general condition and stamina, and train you to force yourself to greater effort—a habit every athlete should have.

Other good games to play are tennis, soccer and lacrosse. These all increase your co-ordination and balance.

Goalkeepers in hockey should play things like table tennis, badminton or handball which demand quick action of hand and foot and will train your eyes and improve your powers of close concentration.

The mark of champions

Knute Rockne, the famous Notre Dame coach, used to say that the most important words in the English language were: "Start! Stick! Finish!" Rockne knew what made a champion athlete, and this was his way of getting across the point that champions have to have perseverance.

Developing perseverance is a tough job. But it is something you can accomplish if you work at it day by day. However, you can't expect to have perseverance in just your athletic activities—you must have it in your general life too—in everything you do.

Bob Mathias, who won the Olympic decathlon title in 1948 at the age of 17 and set a new world record in the 1952 Olympics, used to have a motto on the wall of his bedroom: "Quitters never win, and winners never quit." This motto helped get him through sports' toughest event in the face of tremendous obstacles. Make it your motto too.

Sports College has announced a $700,000 service for the development of amateur sports and physical fitness levels in Canada. This newspaper is pleased to participate in this plan by presenting "The Sports Clinic" to its readers in the best interests of this community. Further information on how you can benefit from this service may be obtained by writing to Sports College, Box 99, Toronto 1, Ontario.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

HOME IS TRUE SCHOOL OF CHRISTIANITY

The home is even more important than the church or school in the exemplification and teaching of Christianity.

Nearly all recognize this fact, yet the home situation in the land constitutes one of the greatest perils and problems of our time.

It is appalling to think of the number of children who grow to adulthood with no real home life at all. It is tragic to contemplate broken homes caused by divorce or separation. It is a cause for heartache to consider the barrenness of an environment in which love is missing.

Perhaps most appalling of all is the realization that there are numerous homes in which parents are neither divorced nor separated, but where they might as well be so far as healthy and happy home life is concerned. What a heritage for a child who grows up in the midst of such home antagonism and strife!

In contrast, let us consider the blessedness of the truly Christian home. Daily prayer, Godly living, example and a spirit of kindliness and fairness toward all makes up the soil in which true happiness thrives.

Truly, our salvation and the salvation of all that is good in life must spring from a basic, Christian home. Let us pray that all society may some day enjoy the manifold blessings of such a way of life. 3187

:-: APPETIZING RECIPES :-:

Cheese takes to eggs. In this recipe for Deviled Eggs, grated cheese is added to the fluffy yolk mixture piled in the egg whites. A smooth cheese sauce adds extra flavor and food value.

DEVILED EGGS WITH CHEESE SAUCE

Deviled Eggs:
4 hard-cooked eggs
¼ cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons minced green pepper if desired
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
¼ teaspoon salt

Cheese Sauce:
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk
¾ cup grated cheese
1 package potato chips (3 to 4 ounces)

Cut eggs in half lengthwise. Remove and mash yolks. Add ¼ cup cheese, green pepper, onion, mayonnaise and salt to egg yolks and mix. Fill egg whites with egg-yolk mixture.

Melt butter. Remove from heat and blend in flour. Add milk.

Cook over low direct heat, stirring constantly, until sauce is thick and smooth, about 10 minutes. Add ¾ cheese and stir until cheese is melted.

Combine Cheese Sauce and potato chips and turn into a greased oven-refrigerator dish. Place Deviled Eggs on top. Bake 20 minutes at 325 degrees F. Serves 4.

VENUSIANS, MAYBE?—Could be. More plausibly, they're law-abiding young visitors from Venice—not Venus. The lads are riding a "flying saucer" car on a Ferris wheel set up near the famed Arch of Peace in Milan, Italy.

New course aids foreign soldiers 'dig' Americanisms

The latest addition to the Army Signal Corps centre at Fort Monmouth, N.J., is colloquial communications. It seems soldiers of other nations often have trouble "digging" American talk even when they know English.

To assist foreigners who stumble over such Americanisms as "in hot water", "snowed under" and some of the more esoteric jargon such as "man, it's so cool, I'm sweating", the Army set up what it calls the extra-curricular English training program.

Emphasis is placed chiefly on the typical. Grammar is of secondary importance. At least 30 minutes of each session are devoted to slang expressions which students bring in for clarification.

Recently a Brazilian major asked for a definition of "hubba-hubba". While the experts were pondering a satisfactory translation, a Japanese major, with a few unmistakable gestures of the hand, translated the term into international lingo.

:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

WORK

No man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden today, that the weight is more than a man can bear.
—George Macdonald.

God will bless the work of your hearts and hands..
—Mary Baker Eddy.

The rewards of duty are not rest from labor, but greater tasks.
—Follen.

A successful man keeps looking for work after he has found a job.
—Raymond Duncan.

We must love our work, and not always be looking over the edge of it, wanting our play to begin.
—George Eliot.

No work of mine shall be other than fine metal—if copper, copper; if gold, gold—but not copper gilded.
—J. J. Audubon.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Name the only fresh-water fish which goes to sea to spawn.
2. What is the origin of the name of the city of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan?
3. How many immigrants were admitted to Canada in 1955?
4. Excluding defense costs, which department of the federal government is the biggest spender?
5. At what points does the Alberta-Ontario crude oil pipe line cross the Canada, U.S. border?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. The pipe line enters the U.S. at Gretna, Man., southwest of Winnipeg, travels south of Lake Superior and re-enters Canada at Sarnia, Ont. 3. 110,000, a drop of 43 percent from the post-war record year, 1951. 1. The eel; eels from eastern Canada spawn near the West Indies. 4. Finance department, now nearly a billion dollars a year, mostly for interest on public debt. 2. It comes from an Indian word that means, "The place where the white man mended his cart with the jaw of the moose."

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

Alberta butter wins overseas

Alberta butter won four placings in the British overseas classes at the Scottish Dairy Show held in Glasgow, Scotland, February 14-17, it was announced recently by Hon. L. C. Halmrast, minister of agriculture.

The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at Barrhead won first prize in the unsalted butter class, and the Woodland Dairy at Calmar won fifth place in the same class.

NADP's Edmonton branch won third prize from among 19 entries in the salted butter class, and the Wetaskiwin NADP took fifth prize.

The human body losses enough heat in an hour to raise the temperature of a half-gallon of water to its boiling point.

SMILE OF THE WEEK

The sergeant glared at an undersized, sharp-eyed rookie and demanded, "You there, what's the first thing you do when you clean a rifle?"

"Look at the serial number," was the immediate reply.

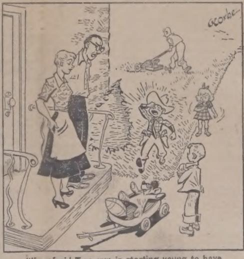
"The serial number!" roared the sergeant. "Why?"

"To make certain," explained the rookie, "that I'm cleaning my own rifle."

STILL HAVE TO BRUSH

A West German firm has produced a new tooth paste that ought to make children want to brush their teeth 10 times a day. It is produced in two flavors—orange and raspberry.

Ticklers — *By George*

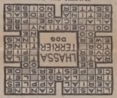


"I'm afraid Two-gun is starting young to have girl trouble!"

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

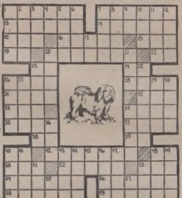
Dog Breed

Here's the Answer

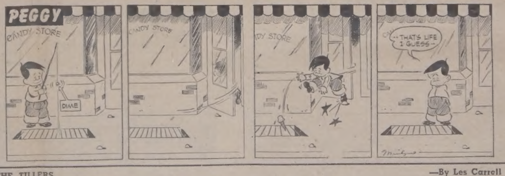

LHASSA
TERRIER
DOG

HORIZONTAL
1 Depicted dog, —— terrier
7 It is an Asiatic breed of ——
13 Antenna
14 Fruits
15 Anger
16 Huge
18 Permit
19 Symbol for cerium
20 Irritates
22 From
23 Symbol for selenium
24 Natural power
26 Proportion
28 Anatomical tissue
31 Above
32 Evergreen tree
33 Rocky pinnacle
34 Fork prong
35 Pitcher
37 Writing fluids
38 Hawaiian bird
39 Compass point
40 Giant king of Bashan
42 Fate
48 Exist
50 Winglike part
52 Frighten
53 Priority (prefix)
54 Eye membrane
56 Trying experience
58 Breed of dog
59 Clamors

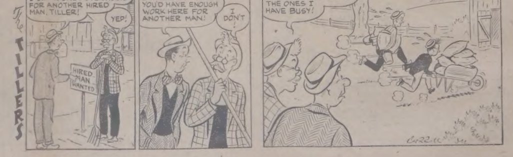
VERTICAL
1 Secular
2 At this place
3 Measure of area
4 Yes (Sp.)
5 Bargain event
6 Exclamation of sorrow
7 Confine
8 Mimicker
9 Notary public (ab.)
10 Sick
11 Require
12 Royal Italian family name
17 Right (ab.)
20 Equal
21 Drunkard
23 Solid (comb. form)
25 Explain
26 Fixed routine
27 Confess
29 Chain part
30 Greek god of war
34 Small
36 Pole
40 Rowing implements
41 Merriment
43 Domestic slave
44 Cicatrix
45 Symbol for tantalum
46 Press
47 Roman emperor
48 Hillside (Scot.)
49 Lampreys
51 Pewter coin of Thailand
53 Footlike part
55 Pronoun
57 The gods



PEGGY —By Chuck Thursday



THE TILLERS —By Les Carroll


The TILLERS
I SEE YOU'RE ADVERTISING FOR ANOTHER HIRED MAN, TILLER!
YEP!
HIRED MAN WANTED
I WOULDN'T THINK YOU'D HAVE ENOUGH WORK HERE FOR ANOTHER MAN!
I DON'T!
BUT THAT SIGN KEEPS THE ONES I HAVE BUSY!
CARROLL

Water development

The water development Branch of P.F.R.A. is concerned with assisting individual farmers and communities within the P.F.R.A. area to establish water storage works on a self-help basis. Water thus provided may be used for a variety of purposes such as irrigation, stockwatering, domestic use, town supply and recreation. Work carried out by the branch is divided into three categories comprising individual and neighbor farm projects, community projects and irrigation and storage projects.

In the case of individual and neighbor farm projects technical and/or financial assistance is made available but the responsibility for actual construction remains with the individuals concerned. Community projects may be built and financed entirely by the Branch or in conjunction with the community, depending on circumstances. Classified as irrigation and water storage are those projects which are too big to be handled, even in part, by local bodies and yet too small to come under the classification of major irrigation and reclamation works. The capital works for such projects are usually financed by P.F.R.A. and the distribution works by the Provincial Governments or other local bodies.

Individual farm projects refer to those benefiting one farm only, while a neighbor project represents two or more farmers building a somewhat larger project for their common use. These projects are designed to catch and store run-off water from melting snow. The type of construction is commonly a dugout, a small dam or a diking system.

In cases where farmers form a Water User's Association with the intention of storing and utilizing water on a community basis the P.F.R.A. will co-operate with the group. Rural municipalities having the same objectives as the Water User's Association are also included under this scheme. Provided that the proposed project is feasible from all aspects, the Government of Canada may assume the cost of the capital works involved. On irrigation projects this does not include the cost of the distribution system for irrigating. The province concerned or the Water User's Association usually undertakes this work.

Typical of the community projects constructed under this policy, and giving excellent service in their second and third year of operation, are those located in Alberta along the northern slope of the Cypress Hills near the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. The Ambrose Flats, McAlpine and MacKay Creek projects are now in full operation.

Taking advantage of natural depressions to store over 150 acre-feet of water during flood season the Ambrose Flats project is capable of releasing water down Ross Creek in drought times for the benefit of 12 water users along a 12-mile reach towards Irvine, Alberta. Similar in type but somewhat larger in scale, the 650 acre-foot McAlpine project serves 14 farmers along the creek channel towards Walsh. The MacKay Creek project with its storage of 600 acre-feet has been of special value in meeting the water supply needs of the Graburn district. Residents of this area have in many years, been forced to haul their water. The new project means an assured supply for some 20 farmers along 15 miles of creek course.

During 1954 a total of about $428,000 was spent on eight irrigation and water storage projects of which five were completed. These projects among many others, are doing their part collectively to achieve a greater measure of rehabilitation and economic security for prairie farmers.

The domestic fowl

Low fertility and hatchability results in a considerable loss to poultry breeders and hatcherymen since incubated eggs that are infertile and those that fail to hatch have no salvage value. There are many factors affecting fertility and hatchability and many of them are under control of the poultry breeder.

A. P. Piloski, poultryman at the Canada Department of Agriculture Indian Head Experimental Farm, Saskatchewan, states that the age of chickens seems to have some effect on hatchability. There is a slight decrease in hatchability in the second year and a more pronounced difference in succeeding years. Males do not seem to be affected to the same extent by age and males exhibiting good vigor may be used for several years. Frozen combs will make a male inactive for several weeks so that dubbing is a good practice wherever there is danger of the comb freezing. Dubbing however, should be done early in the fall when the weather is still mild.

Rations that hens receive prior to and during the breeding season have a great effect on hatchability. A hatching ration should be fed at least a month prior to the time that eggs are to be collected for hatching. It is not desirable to change rations during the breeding season as this may result in lower production at a time when all eggs are required for hatching.

Hatching eggs should be set as soon after laying as possible, as the time that these eggs can be held is relatively short depending on the temperature at which they are stored. The optimum range of temperatures is between 45 degrees and 60 degrees F. At these temperatures eggs can be held a week without hatchability being affected significantly. Up to two weeks the decrease in hatchability is small, but beyond this time, hatchability decreases very rapidly while the hatching time increases. This factor is important in hatcheries where a rigid schedule is maintained.

In order to maintain a high level of fertility it is usual to mate one male to 15 females. Under a system of pen-mating where several males are used in one pen this ratio should be maintained. Too many males in one pen may actually result in decreased fertility because of excessive fighting. Once a pen has been made up it is undesirable to introduce a strange male into the pen because the fighting which will follow usually results in fewer fertile eggs.

Males should be placed in the breeding pens at least one week before eggs are to be saved to assure a high level of fertility. Under some conditions such as individual breeding, cross-breeding, or where time is an element, it will be found that artificial insemination is of great value. By this method eggs may be saved the second day following insemination. Under normal conditions high levels of fertility can be maintained by natural matings and following good management practices.

Changing cabbage standards

The development of improved cabbage varieties, according to C. Walkof, Morden Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, is closely associated with changing human food habits. For many years cabbage was used mainly as a cooked vegetable and in sauerkraut production. The varieties available were satisfactory although they produced large plants, thick leaves and a leaf skeleton that was coarse and hard. In recent times a change to greater use of raw vegetables, including cabbage, in the form of salads necessitated the introduction of varieties with finer plant parts. The new cabbage types have fine-textured, closely-spaced leaves with thin leaf skeletons and a small head core.

A marked change is noted in the preference for head size in cabbage. Large heads are still required for exhibition and commercial processing but a small head is preferred in the home. The latter is related to the needs of present day small-sized families and smaller quantities of cabbage consumed in salads as compared to those used in cooked meals.

Eye appeal has had an effect in developing cabbage varieties with a deep green foliage color; red cabbage is becoming popular because of the distinctiveness color gives to salads.

Cabbage can be kept in good condition for several weeks after harvest with the modern home cold-freezer. But the preference for freshly harvested heads has stimulated the development of cabbage that will remain in good condition in the garden for an extended time and can be used as needed. The heads of most varieties tend to burst or split open as they attain mature size and therefore the gardener must use measures to retard this unfavorable condition or cut the crop before the heads begin to split. The new non-bursting cabbage can be left in the garden and used as desired.

Recommended cabbage varieties, for first early use are Canadian Acre; for second early use, Viking Golden Acre; for mid season purposes, the non-bursting Bonanza; for late season, Danish Ballhead; and the red variety, Red Acre.

Sources of seed

The Division of Illustration Stations co-operates closely with the Cereal Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, in testing new varieties and strains of cereal crops. In all instances where certain varieties are found to have particular adaptation, an area is seeded on Illustration Station farms, thus providing a source of seed to farmers in the districts served. During 1955 wheat, oat and barely varieties were tested on 170 station farms. In this same year, a total of 96,320 bushels of seed of improved varieties of cereals, 69,850 pounds of grass and legume seed and 7,500 bushels of "Foundation Stock" and certified seed potatoes of improved varieties were produced and sold by operators of Illustration Stations.

The extent of distribution is shown by the fact that 1,280 different farmers and some co-operatives procured seed from 164 operators of Illustration Stations in 1955. The great bulk of seed grain, 90,220 bushels, was produced and sold in Western Canada. Of the total amount of grass and clover seed produced and sold by Illustration Station farms, 45,635 pounds were produced in the Western supervisory districts and 24,215 pounds on stations in Eastern Canada. Sales of seed potatoes were largely confined to New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

South Africa switches to wheat

Traditionally a corn exporter and wheat importer South Africa is finding difficulty disposing of a surplus of corn, reports the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg. Wheat consumption in the Union is growing as a result of a movement of the native population into urban employment where there is a greater demand for bread rather than corn meal. The Department of Agriculture for the Union is therefore increasing its efforts to persuade the corn farmer to divert some of his land to wheat. That the project is bringing some results is indicated in the first estimates of the 1955-56 wheat crop which place the output of 7.5 million bags (of 200 lb.) or almost 20 percent over the final figure for the previous year.

100 Delegates attend annual 4-H conference

Despite inclement weather, over 100 delegates representing all provinces attended the 25th Annual Conference of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs in Saskatoon, March 5 to 7.

Following addresses of welcome, the first day of the Conference was devoted to talks and demonstrations illustrating 4-H club work in Saskatchewan. On Tuesday, President R. G. Bennett addressed the Council and the Secretary Manager's report was presented as well as reports of the six standing committees. Guest speaker in the evening was E. E. Brockelbank, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Hon. I. C. Nollett, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan addressed the directors on Wednesday morning.

The annual meeting recommended to the new Board of Directors that competitions at the national level should be deleted from future club activities. This matter has been considered in detail by the provinces and Council during the past three years. The recommendation was accepted by the Board and referred to a committee for study and implementation.

The conference ended with a meeting of the new Board of Directors at which D. C. Foster, Director of Extension, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors, University of Manitoba was elected President. F. E. Wolff, Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto was elected Vice-President.

Elected as members of the Executive Committee were: Miss Echo Lidster, Victoria, B.C.; E. S. Manning, Toronto, Ont.; J. E. Dube, Quebec, Que.; R. P. Frey, Toronto, Ont.; E. F. Pineau, Ottawa.

The following were appointed chairmen of the various standing committees: Home Economics, Mrs. M. Manning, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Finance, J. E. McArthur, Belleville, Ont.; Club Week, J. C. Trimble, Winnipeg; Policy, Dr. J. F. Greaney, Winnipeg; Leadership, J. C. Bremner, Fredericton, N.B.; Publicity, L. C. Roy, Toronto.

ON PURPOSE—She did it herself and scared herself silly. Model made this crayfish with aid of a new do-it-yourself kit for fishermen. Some 21 varieties of lures and a total of 200 fishy tidbits can be fashioned from material in each kit. Synthetic goodies for underwater denizens were first displayed at a New York City sports show.

Portly patient poses problem

Frank Simiele, 42, posed problems for St. Joseph's Hospital at Syracuse.

He is recuperating from what the hospital terms heart exhaustion.

Hospital attendants tied two beds side by side to accommodate him.

Then they brought in a freight scale to weigh him. They said he tipped the scales at 625 pounds.

He supplied his own night clothing.

BEST TREATMENT

Stutterers at the University of Texas, believing self-ridicule is one of the best forms of treatment, have organized themselves into The Spit and Sputter Literary Society. The society meets weekly and members take turns serving as chairman.

GREEK AMBASSADOR—Vassilios Mostras, Greek ambassador to the United Kingdom, leaves the British Foreign Office in London after learning of the banishment from Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios, pro-Greek leader.

Maple sugar production not much changed since Indian days

The sap will soon be running in Ontario sugar bushes, with spring not far behind. Production of the important cash crop of maple syrup and maple sugar, valued at more than $10,000,000 in Canada, will see again in use the picturesque old sap-collecting and sugaring-off techniques not too much changed since the early Indian days.

Production has declined in Ontario in the past few decades, from over half a million gallons in 1910 to 1930, to 211,000 gallons in 1950. But the value has risen, as witness the cash return of $908,483 in 1950 compared with $831,478 in 1910, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. More than half of the Canadian production is consumed in the local market. Ontario ranks second to Quebec in syrup and sugar production.

White men learned the art of making maple syrup from the Indians and the maple trees provided the only sugar used by the early settlers in Canada and the northern part of the United States. It was not until after the American Civil War that cane sugar became cheap and replaced it.

Indian methods

The white man for many years followed the crude methods used by the Indians for making maple syrup. The process involved cutting a diagonal slash in the bark of the tree and fixing a wooden spout in a notch at the bottom of the slash from which the sap dripped into a vessel made from birch bark.

The sap was then boiled in a kettle over an open fire. Since, methods have been improved but the original technique has not been fundamentally affected in the past 100 years except for the introduction of evaporators which have effected great saving in fuel and man hours.

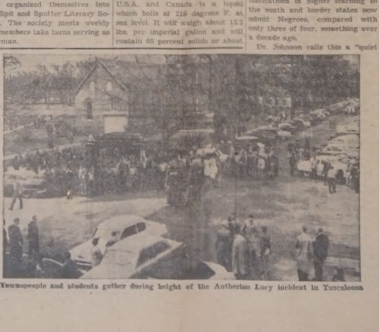
It's time to tap the maple trees when the weather becomes such that the temperature in the daytime is well above freezing and goes down below 32 degrees F. at night. Tapping time usually is between late February and March. The length of the season is dependent on the weather and may last from eight to 10 days to a month or more.

Boiling of the sap is carried out in evaporators with corrugated bottoms, corrugation increasing the surface heated and speeding up boiling.

The standard syrup both in the U.S.A. and Canada is a liquid which boils at 219 degrees F. at sea level. It will weigh about 13.2 lbs. per imperial gallon and will contain 65 percent solids or about 8.5 lbs. of sugar per imperial gallon.

Maple sugar is made in a sugaring-off pan separate from the evaporator. The syrup is heated until it boils at 238 degrees to 240 degrees F. at sea level to obtain sugar which is 80 percent solid sugar called tub sugar. If heated until it boils at 245 degrees F. it will contain about 90 percent sugar, and is called hard sugar. The syrup must be stirred during sugaring-off to prevent burning.

Power-driven tapping machines, plastic collecting bags and piping, among other innovations, add a modern touch to maple sugaring today. But much of the old romance remains, including the fun of dropping hot syrup in the snow for tasty "bonbons".—Ont. Dept. Lands and Forests.



Townspeople and students gather during height of the Autherine Lucy incident in Tuscaloosa

Many facts about fish said to be very 'fishy' indeed

Even though they are true, many facts about fish sound very "fishy" indeed. You might think, for example, that its impossible to train a fish. But many have been made to respond to the sound of a bell or whistle, and to feed from the fingers of a human being. Hawaiian balloon fish will do it, and so will the English perch and pike.

Fish have no ears, but sounds are conveyed to their "auditory nerves" through the surface of the skin and flesh. In other words, vibrations act upon their body.

Fastest member of the fish world is the swordfish, which can drive its sword through 20 inches of hard wood, sheathed with copper, in a boat's side. But it gets up speed to do this—more than a mile a minute, in fact.

Shocking

Another fish which can give its enemies a nasty shock is the electric ray. It has electric organs on each side of the head-cells containing a jelly-like liquid which correspond to those of an electric battery. Shocks are given off in waves, a hundred or more to the second. After giving a certain number of shocks, however, the "battery" runs out. Then the fish has to rest, to accumulate more electricity.

Gayest inhabitant of the deep is the exuberant "flying" fish, which takes great leaps out of the water, covering 150 feet at a time. The action is really a glide, since the extended fins are held motionless when the fish is in the air.

Most hardworking fish is the lamprey, which makes a nest of stones. A site in a river bed is cleared, then stones are carried to the spot by the poor old lamprey and his mate, the load being supported between their heads. When the nest is complete, it may be two to three feet in height and four feet in diameter.

Sometimes a "community centre" is built by as many as 50 lampreys. Then the common nest assumes the proportions of a dam!

Silliest fish

Silliest of fish seems to be the puffer, or balloon fish. It has the power of pumping air into the lower part of its body and, when blown out like a balloon to three times his normal size, the puffer floats helplessly upside-down on the surface of the water.

He turns turtle because his centre of gravity is changed. Some puffers have sharp spines but others, poor fish are smooth and without protection of any kind.

It is hard to find a reason for the puffer's idiotic action, which puts him at the mercy of his enemies. Perhaps he hopes they will die laughing?

In India, fish are still regarded as sacred by many people, who think of them as creatures into which the souls of the dead migrate after death. A great carp in the Jhilaur at Srinagar, for example, was seriously thought to be "the late Maharajah of Kashmir."

After the death of his mother, in 1780, the Rajah of Travancore is said to have implored the English commander at Anjengo to issue an order that no one should fish in the sea for three days. The Rajah was afraid that the fish which received his mother's soul might be caught and eaten.

Federal health grant $74,000 to Manitoba

OTTAWA. — Federal health grants totalling $73,950 have been awarded to Manitoba for special projects involving child and maternal health and medical rehabilitation, Hon. Paul Martin, federal health minister, has announced.

A child and maternal health grant of $63,205 will go towards the purchase of Manitoba's allotment of poliomyelitis vaccine for this year's immunization campaign. Through the National Health Program the federal health department now shares the costs of the vaccine with the provinces on a 50-50 basis.

A medical rehabilitation grant of $10,745 will be used to provide physiotherapy and occupational therapy equipment for the departments of physical medicine in the Winnipeg General Hospital, the St. Boniface Hospital and the Winnipeg municipal hospitals, for use in the province's rehabilitation program.

Sow bargain basement grass seed in April and reap wild oats all summer.

Recent student riot in Alabama stresses South's resistance to racial integration

HENRY LESESNE
Correspondent for CPC)

ATLANTA, Ga.— The riots and demonstrations by students and townspeople which led to the exclusion—temporarily, at least — of the first Negro co-ed at the University of Alabama, has posed the question:

Just how far has the process of racial integration proceeded in the state universities and denominational or private colleges in the southern and "border" states since the first U.S. Supreme Court decision affecting segregation on the campus was rendered over a decade ago?

The answer is that all states now except four — Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina — admit Negroes to white state universities at least on the graduate level. Pending or threatened federal court litigation is expected to force the issue in these states sooner or later.

A great many of the denominational colleges have dropped the color bar in the last few years, although not in such states as Mississippi or South Carolina, which have the highest ratios of Negro population among the southern states.

A recent study by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, revealed that well over 100 institutions of higher learning in the south and border states now admit Negroes, compared with only three of four, something over a decade ago.

Target in "Incidence"

Dr. Johnson calls this a "quiet revolution." It has not attracted a great deal of attention. The 100 or more colleges include both state-supported and private colleges.

Generally, according to this study, the attitude of the white student has been one of indifference or sympathy towards the newly arrived Negro student. There has, however, been no particularly large matriculation of Negro students at any one college.

Autherine Lucy, 26-year-old Negro secretary of Birmingham, attended only a few classes at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa before shouting, egg-throwing mobs caused university authorities to exclude her from further classes as a "safety measure."

The university authorities, as well as Miss Lucy, blamed "out siders" for agitating or fomenting the demonstrations, although a considerable number or students, it was conceded, were involved.

Some states in the south, such as Texas and Tennessee, and others, are in a process of "gradual" racial desegregation at all state-supported institutions of higher education.

However, states such as Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia have so far succeeded in resisting any sort of racial comingling at schools, even on the graduate level, and their legislatures have adopted standby legislation that will permit them to close all public schools, if necessary, to resist integration.

Alabama was in this same category until federal courts ordered the University of Alabama to admit Miss Lucy, an under-graduate. Meanwhile, the suit of a Negro to enter the University of Georgia law school has been pending for several years.

Various factors or circum stances, together with a regulation requiring an entrant's application to bear the signatures of five former students, have served apparently to prevent, so far, the filing of such a suit in Mississippi.

South Carolina was one of the first states to be faced with legal action to obtain admittance of a law student to the University of South Carolina.

The state hastily created a law school for Negroes at Orangeburg and such a course was upheld in a district court decision by Federal Judge J. Waties Waring, now retired, who took occasion, however, to comment on the state's "extravagance" in such an expedient.

The Waring decision antedated by several years the United States Supreme Court decision in the Texas and Oklahoma cases which held that because of certain "intangible" factors involved, separate law school facilities could not, in fact, be equal.

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a state NAACP meeting in South Carolina rcently that the organization's next objective in the state was to obtain the admittance of Negroes to the University of South Carolina.

The case of a Negro seeking to enter the law school of the University of Florida has been pending in the courts for six years, and the Florida supreme court recently ruled against admittance until determination is made as to whether such action would have "harmful effects," and the case is now before the United States Supreme Court for review.

Florida, however, has generally been classified as among the "middle of the road" southern states on the issue of school integration, as contrasted with the "no-compromise" states such as Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina.

North Carolina has admitted Negro law students to the University of North Carolina since 1951 and recently, on order of a United States district court, enrolled several Negro undergraduates. Subsequently, however, the state decided to appeal the district court decision to the United States Supreme Court. 3187

Who will become bride of Crown Prince? -- national guessing game in Japan

The forthcoming wedding of the prince and the commoner has all Japan agog. But the couple on whom the country's attention is now focussed is not Prince Rainier and Grace Kelly, according to a story by Jay Axelbank of North American Newspaper Alliance.

The question on everybody's lips there is "who will be the lucky girl to win the hand of Crown Prince Akihito?"

The 22-year-old prince will one day succeed his father as emperor of Japan and the selection of his future bride is now under way at the palace. There is talk there that a commoner is included among the prospective candidates.

Palace sources have promised that the selection will probably be announced in the near future. Japanese newspapers have assigned their top reporters full-time to the job of ending the national guessing game. For many feel the selection has already been made and is known to the prince.

Heightening interest is the fact that the crown prince may have some say about who he will marry for the first time in Japanese history. Twenty years ago it would have been unthinkable for a prince to have a voice in the decision, but the younger generation in Japan is more and more throwing off the shackles of arranged marriages.

May make own choice

Observers believe it likely that as a compromise the prince will be permitted to make a final choice from among four or five suitable girls selected by the imperial household.

Even though the prince will "meet" the bride-to-be only after his mother and father have approved the choice of palace officials, sources close to the throne say Akihito won't be dictated to, but rather will have to be persuaded. In fact he may make the choice himself.

When Emperor Hirohito married, he didn't know who his mate would be until the last moment. The royal household screened applicants until the present empress, Yoshiko Kuni, was chosen. The emperor then accepted her as his bride.

A majority of Japanese agree that the young prince should have a part in choosing his wife, according to newspaper polls.

But nevertheless, it's a foregone conclusion that the future empress won't be a cinderella. She'll have at least some royal blood in her veins or come from an old and mighty family tree.

Prince Akihito is a healthy, five-feet-five, sports-loving (table tennis is one of his favorites), average college student. He lives "alone" in a mansion three miles from the imperial palace grounds in downtown Tokyo. In residence with him are doctors, tutors and court officials.

In the classroom the prince is no intellectual ball of fire. But when the teacher calls upon him, he is usually well prepared and gives an adequate account of himself.

Prince Akihito is a "regular guy". He has been known to sit in the back of the classroom and ask students to screen him from the professor's gaze so he could read a favorite book during the lecture. In his early college days when he lived in a dormitory, he joined in student pranks without hesitation.

Prince Akihito is forbidden to drive his car in the city limits of Tokyo. But not because he might wrap the car around a pole. The police fear the sight of Japan's most eligible bachelor might tie up traffic.

A girl classmate recently said of the prince:

"Even if he were not the crown prince, he would still make a wonderful boy friend to go around with." Actually the prince has done very little dating, as it is not a custom among young Japanese.

The future bride will probably have to be a pretty girl, according to a tutor who instructed Japan's future emperor from the age of 12 to 17. "The prince has a sharp eye for beauty," she said.

"She must be intelligent and also good natured," she continued, "because the prince enjoys delightful and interesting conversation."

But this throws no light on the future empress. The guessing game will go on till the official announcement is made and feminine hearts stop fluttering.

Educator scores coloring books

Coloring books, a childhood institution as old as bubble gum, get a severe smudging from one art educator.

Dr. Victor Lowenfeld says they only put a straight-jacket on child's creative instincts.

Dr. Lowenfeld, director of art education at Pennsylvania State University, said that "research shows more than half of all the children who have been exposed to coloring books lose confidence in their creativeness . . ."

Writing in the current issue of the magazine "2-to-5 World News", he warned parents of small children that the books make the child inflexible."

He said that as most parents know, many children love coloring books.

"By the same token children prefer sweets to vegetables, but this doesn't mean that we should adjust their diets to sweets," he added.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY —

shaggy dog

By HANK McCALL

HERMAN'S career as a theatrical agent flashed just long enough to burn all his money. He was flat broke. Not only was his wallet folding air, but his spirit slept in the gutter. He had to get an act, a good act, or forsake his wonderful free life for a job.

He lit a cigarette and wandered through the dusk. His aimless course led him into an alley dividing a row of run-down apartments.

Suddenly he heard a piano playing, distant and faint, but very distinct. The notes had a fleeting quality that bewitched him.

Even in Carnegie Hall, no cadenzas flourished like these cadenzas. They were great! They were beautiful! Never had he listened to playing like this playing.

The only light visible was shining from an open window three stories above the alley. As he paced beneath it, trying to find some means of access, a mighty crescendo flapped the curtains into the night.

The drapes sagged back into place with the last notes. Herman applauded. He leaned against the wall to wait for the next piece. Something brushed his face.

It was the end of the pull rope attached to the lowest section of the fire escape. The iron structure led up to the window. One pull of the rope dragged the ground piece down. Herman scuttled up the steps.

His clattering failed to drown the strains of the Warsaw Concerto. He slowed his steps in reverence.

Herman found the window, peered in, saw the back of a young man stooped over a piano. The agent waited until he finished the score before rapping.

The artist came over calmly and asked, "Yes?"

"Look, Mister, I'm a music lover. That last number was great! How about letting me in?"

"Sure. What would you like next?"

"Anything. Just play."

The pianist sat behind his instrument and tip-toed into Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto. Herman was amazed. Truly, the man was a genius. No one in the world could play with such feeling! His arms and shoulders moved easily yet forcefully.

The music ceased with the first movement. Herman bounded to the piano.

"That was wonderful! Superb! Man, you ought to play for the public."

"Oh, no. I'm not that good. This is just a pastime."

"What do you do for a living?"

"I'm a bookkeeper in a furniture store. I like it."

"Look, I'm a theatrical agent, I know what I'm talking about. You're a find! I'll give you one hundred dollars a week if you will sign my contract."

"No, I couldn't do that. This is just my hobby. Besides, I like what I'm doing now."

"Look, I'll give you one hundred and fifty dollars a week to start. You'll be famous! Hollywood will beg for you! Think of it. Wealth, fame, glamor! **Everything** you want!"

"No. I really don't want to get serious about music. It's only for my own amusement. Would you like to hear something else?"

"Sure. Go ahead."

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata drifted through the room. Herman sat enthralled. Never had its beauty been so distilled, so pure. It was the greatest performance ever given in the history of man. And it was free, wasted.

The young man concluded his playing, came over to sit beside the agent. Herman smiled his most winning smile and tossed in his arguments.

"Look, friend, I'll give you two hundred a week, starting tonight."

"No. I can't do it. I'm not interested. This is just a hobby. How many times must I tell you?"

"Well, I just thought I could change your mind."

"You can't. Besides I've got something better than my piano playing. Right here in this apartment, too."

"Yeah? What?"

"A dog that can play the piano better than I can and a parrot than can sing better than the greatest contralto in the Metropolitan Opera."

"G'wan. Quit pulling my leg. I was trying to be friendly. Don't get wise."

"I'm not kidding. Honest, they're here. The parrot can sing soprano, too. Either voice is better than any woman I've ever heard!"

"Let's see 'em."

The young man disappeared into another room and after a few minutes, returned. He had a macaw in a cage and an airedale on a leash. The bird was ornery and the dog hostile.

"What do you want to hear?"

"Anything, but make it quick."

The pianist turned the stool up and fixed a special chair on its seat. He strapped the airedale in place, moved him up to the keyboard and reached for the bird. She was placed on the top-most end of the sounding board. That done, he clapped twice.

The dog keyed the ominous chords of Wagner's Lohengrin. Then quickly prepared for Elsa's solo. His piano became alive, frenzied; whole portions of the orchestra were carried as if the players were actually present. No man could hope to equal his technique!

The bird came in on the heroine's cue. She was beautiful. Never had a human voice carried such tone, such depth. Her control was uncanny. Herman sat in a drugged stupor until the last note.

"What can I say? It was marvellous, miraculous! Where did you ever find them?"

"Oh, that's another hobby. I just trained them."

"Look, friend, don't turn me down now. That is the greatest act on this green earth. I'll give you one thousand dollars a week."

"Not interested. I'm perfectly content on thirty-five. No, it would spoil everything. I can't do it."

"Wait a minute."

Herman turned his back, pulled out an envelope and pencil, scratched some rapid calculations. He spun around, pointed his finger at the host, and said, "I'll give you two thousand a week, starting right now, for that act. I can't go any higher until we see how the public takes it, but if they like it there's no limit!"

"No. I can't do it, I tell you. My life would be ruined. Besides it's all a fraud."

"Fraud? How can it be a fraud? I saw it with my own eyes."

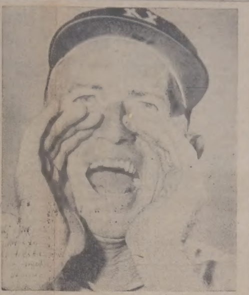
"Well, I'm sorry, we can't sign. It's all one big fake."

"Look, friend, tell me. How is it a fake?"

The young man shrugged, "The dog's a ventriloquist." 3187

Action!

Mrs. J. Q. Kendrick of Stillwater, Okla., became cold while sitting in the family car waiting for her husband. She decided to start the car and turn on the heater. The auto jumped the curb, bowled over a parking meter, crashed through a plate glass window and sent furniture spinning as it rolled across a showroom. Her husband was knocked down by a flying chair.



HOLLER GUY!—Bill Rigney, manager of the New York Giants, shows some elegant dental work as he booms instructions to his charges during spring training at Phoenix, Ariz.

Red Cross plays vital role wherever disaster strikes

Canada has had its share of minor disasters in recent months and authorities in many provinces are alarmed at the increasing number of fires in homes and the needless loss of life and property. Unfortunately, these so-called minor disasters never become national headlines but when a family loses its home that is a major disaster!

In the majority of these cases the Canadian Red Cross has been on the job giving care, providing shelter, food and clothing for the victims regardless of the extent of assistance that might be required.

Major disasters such as the Fraser River and Manitoba floods, the Quebec and Noronic fires and devastating Hurricane Hazel have clearly shown us the vital role the Canadian Red Cross plays when disaster strikes.

In almost 1,300 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, the Red Cross is geared for action when the whims of nature disturb our way of life. Emergency assistance is usually on the scene within a matter of minutes and help is provided in the true tradition of Red Cross. When the disaster assumes major proportions and additional help is required the Red Cross nation-wide facilities are at its call.

Can't be complacent

There is always a possibility that our own good fortune in escaping major disasters and the wanton toll of lives and property may cause us to develop the complacent attitude that it can't happen here.

Disasters have no concern for boundaries. In a matter of minutes devastating flash floods have wiped out the dreams and the lives of more than 50 people. A tornado can come whistling through a community and leave a path of destruction and death. Fires have levelled entire towns and have left thousands homeless.

Every Canadian can share in the relief of disaster victims. The responsibility is willingly assumed by the Canadian Red Cross, and their volunteer workers can do the things we would like to do if we had the opportunity; but the Red Cross needs financial support to carry on and provide this vital service.

A strong Red Cross must have the dollars to meet its humanitarian obligations in time of disaster.

During the month of March all have the opportunity of doing their part. A generous contribution when the volunteer Red Cross canvasser calls will mean that your help will be given to disaster victims whether it is needed across the street, across the nation or across the world.

Tuberous begonias popular

OTTAWA. — Tuberous begonias are increasing in popularity as garden subjects year by year. Although they can be started from seeds, it is more practical for home owners to use tubers. A. P. Chan of the Central Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, says that by following a few basic rules, success can be assured because they are not really difficult subjects to handle.

The tubers are roundish on one side and the other is concave. The shoots arise from the concave side so the tuber must be planted with this side up. The best way to plant is to take a tuber and twist it into the soil or moss until it is level with the surface. It is a mistake to plant too deep.

The best way to start the tubers is to use peat moss in a flat. After the tubers show shoots they can be potted in soil. During the starting period, no light is necessary but it will do no harm. As soon as the shoots begin to grow, they should receive fairly bright light, i.e. beside a window. The tubers will start best at a temperature of about 75 degrees. After they are potted, the temperature should be 50-60 degrees F. for sturdy plants.

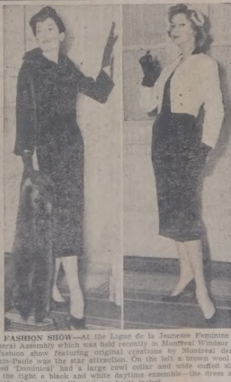
After planting the tubers in peat moss, a thorough watering is necessary. Then examine the peat daily for moisture. When the peat is light in color, more water will be needed. When watering, avoid wetting the crown of the tuber because this is often the cause of the start of diseases.

If the plants are intended for planting out, they should not be started before April 1st. Starting too early results in plants that are too big. Short, stocky plants are the best for planting out.

EARLY DISCOVERY

The elements carbon, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, silver, sulphur, tin and zinc were discovered before the birth of Christ.

Port gets its name from Oporta, Portugal.



FASHION SHOW—At the Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine third General Assembly which was held recently in Montreal Windsor Hotel a fashion show featuring original creations by Montreal designer Marie-Paule was the star attraction. On the left a brown wool dress called 'Dominical' had a large cowl collar and wide cuffed sleeves. On the right a black and white daytime ensemble—the dress a slim sheath, the coat cut like a mess boy's jacket.

Atomic peanuts bigger, better

Atomic energy has helped to produce bigger and better peanuts.

In 1949 the North Carolina State College planted 60,000 seeds which had been exposed to atomic radiation, and although the plants differed greatly from the normal, seeds were taken from them and planted for the following year's crop. Careful labelling and note-taking traced the development of these irradiated plants from generation to generation.

Some strains proved completely resistant to the leaf-spot disease which was destroying the foliage on untreated plants adjoining them. Other strains had pods of a size and shape well suited to mechanical harvesting, while another variety produced a third more pods than the best strain of peanuts previously known.

As a result a species may now be developed which is free from disease and bears 30 percent more peanuts than before. These remarkable achievements are being duplicated in research on other food crops which are likely to mean more and better food.

SAFE DRIVING PAYS OFF!

Prices for high grade forage crop seed higher this year

REGINA.—The 1956 spring forage crop program sponsored by the plant industry branch of the provincial department of agriculture has been announced.

The program, which was started in 1947 to encourage farmers to improve pastures, build feed reserves and protect soils, will again offer high grade seed to interested parties at cost. Charges for bagging, handling and shipping are borne by the department. Prices this year will be slightly higher than in 1955.

Twenty-six thousand orders for about four and a half million pounds of grass seed have been filled by the branch, since the program's inception, from which 450,000 acres in the province have been seeded to forage crops. The best year was experienced in 1955 when 5,400 orders for 800,000 pounds of seed went out to Saskatchewan farmers and stockmen. In that record year alone, enough seed to sow 94,000 acres was sent out.

Indications are that farmers will sow a substantially greater acreage to grasses in 1956 than in the previous year, the minister said, because of an increasing awareness of the value of the program's many aspects. More farmers now realize what grass can do for their farms, and this factor coupled with the difficult wheat situation and a hard, fodder-short winter point toward an even greater year for the program in 1956.

Adequate supplies of both Grimm and Ladak alfalfa will be available this spring along with brome, crested wheat grass, tall wheat grass and sweet clover, and mixtures. In past years Ladak alfalfa has been in short supply.

Price lists covering all seeds and mixtures available may be obtained from agricultural representative and municipal offices as well as from wheat pool field servicemen and at creameries in the province.

"Past experience has shown that a stable livestock industry is dependent primarily on adequate fodder reserves," said Mr. Nollet," and the forage crop program allows farmers and ranchers a means to establish such reserves."

Federal grants awarded four prairie hospitals

OTTAWA. — Four prairie province hospitals have been awarded federal health grants totalling more than $169,500 to assist in their current expansion programmes, Hon. Paul Martin, federal health minister announced here.

King Edward Hospital, Winnipeg, gets a grant of $33,000 to help meet costs of altering a section of the hospital to provide accommodation and related facilities for 22 more chronically ill patients. King Edward Hospital provides services for upwards of 400,000 people in the Winnipeg district and in rural areas of Manitoba.

In Saskatchewan a grant of $48,000 goes to St. Joseph's General Hospital, Estevan, towards construction of a new addition with accommodation for 35 patients, and 16 bassinets in cubicles. A community health centre is included in the new addition with laboratory, physiotherapy and x-ray facilities and an emergency room. Scheduled for completion this spring, the addition replaces a 35-bed annex outside of Estevan which has been condemned for hospital purposes.

In Northern Saskatchewan, the Uranium City Union Hospital gets a grant of $40,583 towards construction costs of a new hospital and staff residence. The new structure has accommodation for 27 patients, 14 bassinets in cubicles, outpatient and laboratory facilities, and a 23-bed nurses' residence. The new hospital replaces the Uranium City Hospital which was destroyed by fire in May, 1955.

In Alberta a grant of $48,000 has been awarded to the Claresholm Chronic Hospital. Scheduled for completion in November of this year, the new building project will provide accommodation for 32 chronically ill patients. Related facilities will include a solarium lounge area and therapy and treatment rooms. Costs of construction not covered by the federal and provincial grants are being met by the municipality of Willow Creek.

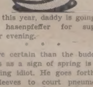
Strictly Fresh

The plumber rang the doorbell, and nine-year-old Warren responded. "I've come to fix that old tub in the kitchen," he explained.

"Ma," called Warren, "the doctor's come to see Aunt Emma."

* * *

If the Easter bunny leaves chocolate eggs in the easy chair again this year, daddy is going to have hasenpfeffer for supper Easter evening.



* * *

More certain than the budding crocus as a sign of spring is the blooming idiot. He goes forth in shirtsleeves to court pneumonia under the weak March sun.

Too risky

Grocer John Dooley, like most of Crossville, Tennessee's, male population, is growing whiskers for the town's centennial celebration. He ordered a moustache cup from Knoxville, but there was only one to be found in the entire city.

On learning this, Dooley wired "Please do not ship moustache cup Too risky. Will call in person.'

He did, too, making the 150 mile round trip so he can strain his coffee.

CLASSIFIED

NURSES WANTED

"REGISTERED NURSES OR GRADuate Nurses eligible for registration wanted for medical, surgical, obstetrical wards, and operating room scrub nurses, and Nurses Aides with some experience. New wing opening in the near future. For detailed information, write: Superintendent of Nurses, Union Hospital, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan." 2C—3186-87

ICED HOT CROSS BUNS

They're "topping" made with new Active Dry Yeast

- They rise so wonderfully—taste so wonderfully good! That's because Fleischmann's new Active Dry Yeast keeps full-strength and active till the very moment you bake! No more spoiled yeast! No more refrigeration—you can keep a whole month's supply of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in your cupboard!

ICED HOT CROSS BUNS

Scald 1¼ c. milk, ⅓ c. granulated sugar, 2 tsps. salt and 5 tbs. shortening; stir in 1 c. crisp breakfast-bran cereal and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl ½ c. lukewarm water, 2 tsps. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes THEN stir well. Add cooled milk mixture and stir in 2 well-beaten eggs. Sift together twice 4 c. once-sifted bread flour, 3 tsps. ground cinnamon, 1 tsp. grated nutmeg. Stir about half of this mixture into yeast mixture; beat until smooth. Mix in 1 c. seedless raisins and ¼ c. chopped candied peels. Work in remaining flour mixture. Grease top of dough. Cover and set in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 12 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a smooth round bun. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets and cross each bun with narrow strips of pastry, if desired. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 18-20 mins. Glaze hot buns by brushing them lightly with corn syrup. Other treatments: Use confectioners' icing for crosses, on baked buns . . . or spread cooled buns with white icing and make crosses with chopped nuts.

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THIS IS CANCER CRUSADE MONTH

1956 OBJECTIVE

$300,000

ALBERTA DIVISION

CANADIAN CANCER SOCIETY

Support this great cause generously when the canvasser calls, or mail your donation to:

CANCER, Drumheller, Alta.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister

Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School .... 10.00 a.m

Service of Worship .... 7.30 p.m

Craigmyle .... 11:30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Hand Hills .... 2.00 p.m

Michichi ... . 2.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Rev. D. C. Heide, Minister

Sunday School .... 10:30 a.m.

Church Service .... 11:30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, April 24, 1956

Oats—	
1 c.w.	.52⅝
3 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley	
No. 1 c w 6 row	.81
No. 2 c w 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Ergoty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21½
No. 2 Northern	1.18⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.15⅛
No. 4 Northern	1.07⅛
No. 5 Wheat	.93⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.87⅛
Feed Wheat	.81⅛

Canada's southernmost Eskimo settlement is on Cape Hope Island in James Bay.

Canada, with an area of 3,845,774 square miles, is the world's largest country after Russia.

For Sale

Good Victory Seed Oats, cleaned (no wild oats). Government germination test, 99%. Price, 95¢ bushel. "The Home of Clean Seed." K. J. Rew, Craigmyle. Phone 3307. 15-17p

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26 1956

WANTS NO GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

Rail union boss Frank Hall, in belated and apparently unsolicited snbmission to Royal Commission on Canada's Economic prospects, has asked that body, on behalf of rail unions, to recommend that there be no further government intreference with right of railway employees to stike. Mr. Hall ascribes delay in submitting brief to involvement in labor negotiations.

Non-operating rail unions are now pressing upon railways and upon Canadian people "wage packet" demands which if granted would load an additional $159.4 million annually on rail transport wage bill Not only are union demands far in excess of combined earnings of both major railway systems, but they would place railway employees in even more preferential wage position than they already enjoy.

Mr Hall's request to Gordon Commission is that unions which he represents be empowered to enforce such unconscionable demands upon railways and upon public through strike action which would paralyse national economy. It seems highly improbable that Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects whose function it is to suggest ways and means of encouraging country's economic growth, would include among its proposals a recommendation that economic paralysis occasioned by a nation-wide strike is likely device for encouraging economic growth and prosperity

TERRIFYING STATISTIC

When a factory strike of any size or duration has ended, it invariably provides the hometown newspaper or the interested economist with a piercing statistic—the number of man hours lost. The total is usually staggering, but if this technique is used to portray the loss to the labour force through cancer deaths, the figure becomes terrifying.

According to the Canadian Cancer Society, the annual loss because of this great unsolved medical mystery totals 55.000 *man years!*

There is no way of estimating the loss due to time off for cancer illness and the treatments involved; but, according to the National Cancer Institute of Canada, it would add considerably to the total man years lost. It is also impossible to estimate the millions of dollars lost in wages and the suffering and harships caused to families stricken by the disease. The most tragic part of the story, however, is that many of these could have been saved if the persons involv- had recognized the early symptoms of cancer and reported to their doctor for proper diagnosis and treatment.

It is a fact that many types of cancer can be successfully treated by radiation or by surgery if treatment is begun early. For this reason, the Canadian Cancer Society is carrying its educational program right into the factories and workshops of the nation to reach people at their place of work.

This educational activity includes visits by volunteers to the factories and plants. They show cancer films, speak to groups and distribute pamphlets This program, which is growing each year, will undoubtedly help to reduce needless delays between recognition of the disease and treatment.

At the same time, the Society is battling cancer by supporting research aimed at solving the cancer riddle. It recognizes that only through research can the problem be solved and the day hastened when this disease will have been conquered through science.

Local and District

Mrs M. Armstrong is a patient in the Hanna hospital.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. McNeil of Calgary, are visiting at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs Frank Isaac.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs R. Jeffries of Calgary, Mrs. H Brittain and Kay, of Coombs B C were week end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall.

• • •

The weather is cold, with brisk westerly winds, cloudy skies and snow flurries at this writing The temperature is 35 above.

STAY WITH RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

A D McFadden Cerealist at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, advises Alberta farmers not to be in too big of a hurry to substitute the new Selkirk wheat for the commonly grown Thatcher and Saunders. Selkirk was introduced to meet the threat of some of the newer rust strains, he points out. It is a good quality wheat and it fits well the purpose intended, but wheat rust is not a major threat in Alberta Selkirk wheat is at present recommended only in the irrigated areas of the province.

Whether it will prove sufficiently superior under Alberta conditions to replace the currently popular varieties remains to be seen; so far the odds have been against it. Tests conducted during the past three years on the major soil zones of central Alberta have produced variable results. The average of these tests in 1954 showed Selkirk producing 31 4 bushels per acre and outyielding Thatcher by 28% but in both 1953 and 1955 Thatcher proved the higher yielder. In 1953, Thatcher averaged 48 8 bushels per acre in the tests, outyielding Selkirk by 6% In 1955, Thatcher produced an average yield of 45 2 bushels per acre—13.2% more than Selkirk

Just why Selkirk should have shown up so well in 1954 is not known, but the research men advise waiting at least for results of the 1956 tests before considering large scale production of this variety in Alberta As for other characteristics, Mr. McFadden reports Selkirk in Alberta averaging around one day earlier than Thatcher and two days later than Saunders. Selkirk has a much larger kernel than either Saunders or Thatcher Length of straw of Thatcher and Selkirk are about the same, but Selkirk appears to be slightly more resistant to lodging.

Track mileage of Canadian railroads at the end of 1953 totalled 58,694.

India, a growing threat in the world textile market, has a lower textile wage scale than Japan, generally felt to be the lowest in the world.

Planting Your Home Grounds

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

G. A. KEMP, Horticulturist.

With the recent surge in housing developments, many new property owners are confronted with the problem of planting their home grounds. While a wide variety of trees, shrubs, perennial and annual flowers are available, care must be taken to select the most suitable to achieve the desired results.

Temporary landscaping may be accomplished with beds and borders of annual flowers. There is a wide variety of annuals which can provide a riot of color. Those with a low growing plant habit are ideal as edging plants, while others with greater height, provide excellent material for the interior of flower beds.

Unfortunately, annuals must be replaced from year to year and do not contribute to the beautification of the home during the winter months. Trees shrubs, and herbaceous perennials are therefore important in any landscape plan. These plant groups may be used to great advantage to accentuate attractive features of the house.

Although best results with herbaceous perennials may be obtained by planting them in the fall, spring planting is practicable and may be done at any time provided the proper care and handling is exercised. Trees and shrubs are best planted in the spring.

When purchasing plants, it is always advisable to deal with reputable firms selling material which is recommended for the region in which the plants are to be grown Throughout the winter months and early spring, the greenhouse and nurserymen are busy preparing catalogued lists of their stocks for spring delivery. This material is generally sold in a state ready for immediate planting and does not require much additional special attention. Good plants usually are not cheap. Material offered at low cost frequently result in disappointments and the added expense of replacements.

The Alberta Horticultural Guide proves an excellent list of plants suitable for Alberta, indicating the various zones where they have proved satisfactory The Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the University of Alberta publish bulletins containing valuable advice to the home owner on plants and their care These may be obtained without charge from your local District Agriculturist or Experimental Farm.

With a little effort and expense the new, as well as the established property owner, can plant his home grounds with suitable plant material. Not only will he enhance the beauty of his home, but he will also add to the attractiveness of his city, town or farmstead.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

by W. G. MALAHER, Director, Research Department, SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

UNEXPECTED MARKETS FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

Ever since Poland concluded an agreement last year to buy 12 800,000 bushels of low grade wheat from Canada, there has been a steady procession of Iron Curtain countries, including Russia herself to purchase Canadian grain. This unprecedented and totally unexpected demand was, of course, extremely welcome coming as it did at a time when Canada's sales to her traditional customers had slowed perceptibly. The purchases, admittedly, are somewhat difficult to understand in view of a recent survey of the "United Nations Economic Commission for Europe", which showed that grain harvests in some of the countries concerned exceeded the pre-war average for the first time in 1955. Undoubtedly, however, the purchases do represent actual consumption needs, in part.

Of special interest is the nature of the transactions themselves. Two of the deals—namely, those with East Germany and Russia, are reported to be for cash; while purchases by the remaining three countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland have been largely underwritten by the Export Credit Insured Corporation, which means, in effect, the Canadian taxpayer.

The procedure that is being followed is a new department. It represents a calculated—but, it is hoped, not too great a risk which must be assumed if full advantage is to be taken of this opportunity to expand Canada's trade in agricultural commodities to those countries in Eastern Europe which are not in any sense traditional importers, but rather the opposite.

Whether the sales that are now being made will lead to further purchases in the years ahead, or whether they will end as suddenly as they commenced, there is no way of telling, but they could pave the way for future trade relations which might prove very advantageous to our western economy.

Bread Consumption Declines

Canadians consumed just over 1 5 billion pounds of bakers' bread in 1654, a slight decline from the peak registered in 1953, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statics The value of bread consumed was $173,166,000

Per capita consumption declined to 100.5 pounds from 105 4 in 1953.

The 2 584 baking establishments employed 33.883 and paid salaries and wages totalling $88 805.000.

Residents of Delia

A Village By-law authorized by the Provincial Town and Village Act, forbids the discharge of guns or other firearms including air rifles within the village limits. Offenders may be prosecuted by the village council or by those sustaining damage to person or property.

Street light bulbs have been a target for owners of small rifles; six street light bulbs were broken with small rifle fire in one night recently, and the Canadian Utilities have complained of wanton destruction of their property; they have evidence of how the breakage occurred, and may decide to lay charges against the offenders.

However, the council feels that the parents of the owners of small rifles should see to it that these rifles are not discharged within the village.

We have now reached the point where if we are to have street lights there must be no more wilful breakage of street light bulbs.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday Saturday and Sunday, April 26, 27, 28, and 29 All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time,

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

3:30 p.m. Music I Like.
4:00 " Melodic Moods.
4:30 " Road Report, Alberta Memos
5:00 " Children's Corner.
5:30 " Heidi.
6:00 " CBC News, Weather.
6:15 " Byline.
6:20 " Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:30 " Musical Program
6:55 " On CBC Tonight.
7:00 " Rawhide
7:15 " Roving Reporter.
7:30 " Jake and the Kid.
8:00 " CBC News, Roundup, Talk
8:30 " Prairie Choir.
9:00 " The Waiting People,
9:30 " Prairie Playhouse.
10:00 " Vancouver Concert.
10:30 " Eventide.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.
11:15 " Fred Hill.
11:30 " Conversation.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

3:30 p.m. Music I Like.
4:00 " Melodic Moods.
4:30 " Road Report, Alberta Memos.
5:00 " Children's Corner.
5:30 " Billy Bartlett
5:45 " Camp Wilderness.
6:00 " CBC News. Weather.
6:15 " Byline.
6:20 " Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:30 " Musical Program.
6:55 " On CBC Tonight.
7:00 " Rawhide.
7:15 " Roving Reporter.
7:30 " Nation's Business.
7:45 " John Fisher.
8:00 " CBC News, Roundup. Talk
8.30 " Edinburgh Festival.
9:30 " Vancouver Theatre.
10:00 " Songs of My People.
10:30 " Sports Review.
11:00 " CBC News. Weather.
11:15 " Northern Messenger.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

4:00 p.m. CBC News, Weather.
4:15 " Speaker's Choice.
4:30 " Music Diary
5:00 " Buff Estes Sextet.
5:15 " Roving Reporter.
5:30 " Serenade for Strings.
6:00 " Sons of the Saddle.
6:30 " This Week.
6:45 " Sports College.
7:00 " Touch of Grease Paint.
7:30 " Symphonic Band,
8:00 " CBC News.
8:05 " Canadian Yarns.
8.15 " Boston Symphony Or.
9:00 " Hotel Dowsbeat.
9:30 " Winnipeg Pops Concert.
10:30 " Prairie Schooner.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.
11:15 " Words and Music.
11:30 " Now I Ask You

SUNDAY, APRIL 29

3:00 p.m. CBC News
3:05 " Ask the Weatherman.
3:12 " Weather.
3:15 " U.N. on the Record.
3:30 " In Reply.
3:45 " Four Gentlemen.
4:00 " Winnipeg Sunday Concert.
5:00 " Sunday Chorale.
5:30 " Vanity Fair.
6:00 " International Concert.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:10 " Weekend Review.
7:20 " Our Special Speaker.
7:30 " Red Shield Appeal.
8:00 " CBC Stage.
9:00 " Tapestry in Music.
9:30 " Vesper Hour.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Talk.
10:30 " Musical Program.
11:00 " To Be Announced.
11:57 " CBC News, Weather.

Chile supplies the United States currently with twice as much iron ore as Canada does.

The open-hearth method is employed for most of Canada's steel production

Cards of Thanks

Our sincere thanks for the lovely gifts given to us on our departure. We won't say "Good-bye"; just, "Come and see us in Hinton."

The Bert Schoeppe's

Meet your bank manager...

He's easy to meet—and a good man to talk things over with. Not just because he knows a lot about banking, but because he can be counted on to apply that knowledge and experience to your particular need.

To him banking is more than dollars and cents, more than figures in a ledger. To him, banking is the opportunity to work with people—through bank services to help with *your* problems, *your* hopes and plans.

That is what he has been trained to do. That is what he likes to do. You'll find he's a good man to know.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY